The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Extermination of a Band of Indian Marauders.

Details of the Pursuit and Slaughter of Fifty-Six of Them.

Origin of the Kuklux, from a Southern Point of View.

Gov. Bullock Assailed by the State Treasurer of Georgia.

A Prominent Canadian Supports the New Treaty.

Thrilling Adventures of the Warrior, Fisk, Jr., on the Twelfth.

THE INDIANS.

Details of the Slaughter of the Murderers of Bowers' Herdsmen—Fifty-Six Savages Slain.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—The Prescott (Arizona) Union, of June 24, gives the following particulars of the slaughter of fifty-six Apache Indians, at a point near Tonto Creek, in that Territory: "It will be recollected that the cause of the slaughter was the killing of BOWERS & Co.'s herdsmen, and the capture of their herd by the Apaches. The Indians had no sooner obtained possession of the herd than a messenger was dispatched to convey the news of the outrage to the people of Prescott. On receipt of the news a party of eleven citizens started in pursuit of the savages. On arriving at Agua Frio they were joined by a party of five citizens of that valley, and the whole force of sixteen men started on the trail. After proceeding fifty-five miles they met a detachment of the Third Cavalry, under Lieut. CHAS. M. MORTON, which was likewise in pursuit of these Indians. The citizens joined the force under Lieut. MORTON, and the journey was resumed with fresh vigor. After proceeding twenty-five miles, the party went into camp at a late hour of the evening. On the morning of the 8th they again took up the trail, which they followed for twenty miles, and at 1 o'clock P. M. came upon a 'rancheria,' which they quickly surrounded, killing twenty-one of the inmates. Feeling satisfied that there were numerous Indians in the neighborhood, and determined that they should have the least possible time to prepare for battle or to effect a retreat, the command moved quickly forward in search of another 'rancheria.' This they discovered on the following day, after crossing the divide between the Verde and Tonto Creek. A fight at once ensued in which twenty-three Indians were killed. At this place three of the captured horses were discovered, and one was recaptured, and two were killed by the Indians when they discovered that they were about to fall into the hands of the command. From this place they followed the principal trail for three miles, when they discovered three Indians in the distance, mounted on two horses. Two of these were shot dead and the third wounded, and both horses recaptured. The supply of provisions being by this time nearly exhausted, and the distance from Camp McDowell, the nearest military post, upward of fifty miles, it was decided to abandon further pursuit and return at once. The command accordingly took up the homeward journey, arriving at Camp McDowell on the morning of the 13th."

WASHINGTON, July 14.—At the Interior Department that COCHISE, the great war Chief of the Apaches, who has refused several invitations to visit Washington, will be here before many weeks, though at what precise time is not stated. The authorities seem anxious that this notorious Indian warrior shall have an opportunity to state his grievances in person to the Government officials here, in which case it is not doubted the results will be equally beneficial with those which came from the visits of RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, LITTLE RAVEN and other distinguished Chieftains of the Northern tribes of Indians.

THE SOUTH.

A Georgia Lawyer on Negro Dominance—Testimony of State Treasurer Angier—Gov. Bullock Assailed.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Judge A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia, who was examined yesterday before the Kuklux Committee, said:

"If the people of the South can be made to believe that the people of the North will never retrace their steps on negro suffrage, and will perpetuate their efforts to make the black man dominate the white race, I would not stand security for the people of the South if they should ever have a chance to free themselves from such a state of things; but there need be no fear of further rebellion. The Southern people believe the present state of things grows out of the excitement and animosities engendered by the war, and have an abiding faith in the return of reason which time will serve to produce, and that the calm sense of the country will be exerted to bring about a state of feeling and fraternity between the people of the country which nothing else will ever produce, and to which the present management can never contribute."

DR. ANGIER, Treasurer of Georgia, in his statements before the Kuklux Committee, today, presented facts and figures against Gov. BULLOCK, disavowing political or partisan views. He said the Governor had violated the plain letter of the law in many instances, including the insuring of new State bonds, and his effort to conceal the amount and his disposition of them. The witness said he knew nothing of the Kuklux except from rumor and newspaper reports, never having to his knowledge seen one. He thought lawlessness had exhibited itself in some sections of Georgia as it did at times in every State, and probably always would. He could not say how far it had been political, but concluded it was such in some sections, and that men, both white and black, were now making use of the disguise for private gain and personal revenge, and boys for mischief. He regarded it as a wonder that the people are as quiet and peaceable as they are, with the corruptions and the terrible plunderings, and over 300 pardons by the Governor, a large portion for murder, in some cases before trial. There is no such thing as a general disturbance, and never has been. Many negroes and some whites are addicted to stealing and licentiousness, and this has caused disturbance and violence in some localities. If individual accounts are true, there is a terrible condition of affairs in certain neighborhoods. He thought, however, that the pictures were overdrawn, as they have been proved to be in most cases and in some entirely false. Injured and interested parties were apt to give extravagant accounts, and with unprincipled men this was a cheap and convenient way of making political capital and inducing large rewards for made-up cases. He thought the State Courts were sufficient to restrain lawlessness if the Governor would cease his wholesale pardoning. The rights of the negro were safer in the hands of upright, intelligent white jurors than in those of negro jurors, as the present condition of that race. There was, with some persons, a strong prejudice, and even hatred, against the negro, mostly because of the political rights conferred upon him; but a large portion of the wisest and most substantial men, especially if they are politicians, and have no objection to holding office, are rather pleased that these rights have been conferred to the extent of voting, as it makes more offices, and they will control the negro, and through him gain political representative strength for the South. The South generally admits the legal binding force of the Reconstruction acts and new amendments to the Constitution until changed legitimately, if changed at all, claiming the right of appeal on a judicial negative.

EDWARD C. ANDERSON, Ex-Mayor of Savannah, was also examined. He said the condition of Georgia at the present time was law-abiding and peaceful, and that Savannah was the most peaceful city in the country. On being asked whether the people of that State are loyal, he replied he regarded loyalty as devotion to the maintenance of the law, and in this the people were essentially loyal. They were not hostile to the Government, but were opposed to the Administration as illustrated in the officers sent there to represent it. He did not know of the existence of any Kuklux organization. A General Amnesty bill would be beneficial in every respect. The sentiment toward Northern men is kindly in the extreme. The people wanted Northern men to settle among them. Many are already here, and all comers from that section are received in the most kindly spirit.

Convention of the Louisiana Republican Journalists—Gen. Grant's Administration Sustained.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—The Republican State Press Convention adjourned this morning sine die, after a stormy session. There was a bitter contest throughout the sittings of the Convention between the Warmouth and Dunn factions of the Republican Party. A resolution indorsing the entire State Administration and the measures advocated by the State officials, was voted down by 20 to 14. Resolutions were adopted pledging the newspapers represented to a faithful advocacy of Republican principles as contained in the Chicago platform; declaring that President GRANT has proved himself to be an honest public servant, and, after reciting what has been accomplished by the Administration, pledging the papers to support him for renomination in 1872. They also pledge themselves to assist heartily the Republican State Central Committee in its efforts to allay all factious disquiet in the party. They will advocate retrenchment and economy in the administration of the State Government, a reduction of Executive patronage and power, a remission to the people of their rights directly to control the officers who collect the taxes of the State, and such modification of election, registration and auxiliary laws thereto as will prevent frauds.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Ex-Gov. McDougall, of Canada, Comes Out in Support of the Treaty of Washington—His Reasons.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 14.—Ex-Gov. MCDOUGALL, late Minister of Public Works in Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD'S Government, but now in opposition, has come out in a letter to his constituents in support of the treaty. He takes the ground, that having been ratified by the two high contracting parties, it has the force of law; that no further legislation is necessary to give it effect, and that Canada cannot, if she would, reverse the policy of the Empire, unless she is prepared to quit it. He thinks the guarantee of peace and the opening of the St. Lawrence, which involves the improvement of its navigation by both countries, the great merit of the treaty.

THE TRUMP OF FAME.

Fisk's Fugleman Magnifies his Daring Deeds—How the Fierce Colonel Mingled in the Fray and How he got Out Again.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 14.—Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, Adjt. ALLIEN and the Surgeon of the Ninth Regiment met this evening at the Continental Hotel in reference to regimental affairs, and discussed also the movements of the regiment during the riot of Wednesday. Lieut.-Col. BRAINE is now in command of the regiment, and makes the following report of its doings on the 12th inst.:

Col. FISK, having received orders from Brigade Head-quarters to parade his command on Wednesday, 12th inst., immediately promulgated the necessary regimental orders. Soon after the assembling of the corps on the morning of the 12th, Col. FISK received a telegram from Gov. HOFFMAN, commanding him to discontinue the running of the boats of the Twenty-third-street Ferry. The Colonel left for the Grand Opera-house, and telegraphed his order to the Superintendent of the ferry to stop the boats. While writing this order an aid arrived and informed him that the regiment was ready to march. Col. FISK, who, while in the Grand Opera-house, had removed his uniform coat, did not wait to dress, but went at once to the armory and took command, being in his shirt sleeves. Not having his sword with him, Col. FISK was given Major HITCHCOCK'S sabre. He then placed himself at the head of his men, and led them in person, remaining with them during the firing, and until it had ceased. The crowd, attempting to cross the street, rushed past the head of the regiment and knocked Col. FISK down and trampled upon him. After the crowd had passed Col. FISK attempted to rise, but was unable, his foot being severely hurt. He was assisted by his men and carried into a house opposite where he fell. Outside of this house crowds assembled, hooting and yelling, and his friends, deeming his removal necessary to save his life, had the Colonel taken elsewhere.

Lieut.-Col. BRAINE takes occasion to deny that Col. FISK did not command the regiment, and asserts that Col. FISK did his full duty to preserve the public peace, and was foremost in the fray. Lieut.-Col. BRAINE states also that there was no dissatisfaction in the regiment with the Colonel, but on the contrary, he was cheered by the regiment on its return to the armory. Col. FISK did not leave New-York until he was informed that his command was on the march to the armory, and that the mob had been checked. Col. FISK is confined to his room on account of injuries received, and will not be able to leave before a week.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Town War Debts Assumed by the State.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—The House, this afternoon, after considerable discussion, passed a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds assuming the war expenditures of towns by the State, fixed on the basis of the quota, and the time of service, as provided by the Legislature of 1870. The amount of bonds to be issued under this act will amount to nearly $2,000,000, to bear date of Jan. 1, 1872, interest payable semi-annually.

The State-House at Hartford, Conn.—Money Appropriated and Committee of Construction Appointed.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14.—In the House today, the resolution appropriating $500,000 for a State-house in Hartford, after some filibustering to delay action, was adopted by 109 yeas to 86 nays. A resolution was passed appointing Gov. Jewell, Senator Buckingham, Hons. Wm. H. Barnum, W. D. Bishop and Judge Shipman, a Committee to superintend the construction of the building. The Committee is restrained from using the appropriation until the City of Hartford shall have appropriated a like amount, and furnished a site for the building. A resolution also passed, authorizing Hartford to issue capitol bonds. These resolutions have now passed both Houses. A resolution, making a like appropriation for New-Haven, was made the special order for Wednesday next. The House adjourned till Monday afternoon, and the Senate till Tuesday morning.

THE COTTON CROP.

Figures from the Department of Agriculture—Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The July returns do not materially change the cotton crop prospects reported in June. Severe rain-storms have continued to obstruct cultivation and check growth in the States upon the Gulf coast. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida average lower in condition than at the date of the last report. The Georgia and Texas averages remain unchanged, and an improvement is indicated in the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Arkansas. The percentage of each State, as compared with the July statement of last year, is as follows:

	July, 1870. Per Cent.	July, 1871. Per Cent.
North Carolina	94	99
South Carolina	96	100
Georgia	101	82
Florida	98	88
Alabama	102	81
Mississippi	96	80
Louisiana	101	75
Texas	97	88
Arkansas	101	90
Tennessee	95	96

While no estimates can at this early date be made, this information leads to the following conclusions:

With a reduction of fourteen per cent. in acreage, the continuance of the present relatively low condition, and a season as long as that of 1870, there should be gathered a crop of 3,300,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869; with a season of average length, 2,900,000 bales; with an early frost and very unfavorable season for picking, 2,700,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropitious circumstances, would probably reduce the crop to 2,500,000 bales, and a steady improvement of the plant for sixty days, with the longest and most favorable picking season, might carry the aggregate up to 3,500,000. This is presented as a fair statement of the range of probabilities, based upon the extensive and reliable data, and uninfluenced by the clamors of the speculators of the Cotton Exchange.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Return of 166 of the Lower California Emigrants to San Francisco—Hanged by Vigilants.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The steamer *Colorado*, from Panama, arrived today. The *Colorado* brings 166 more destitute victims of the Lower California swindle. They report that there are about fifty more, including several women, still remaining on the Peninsula, and are anxious to leave. There is no water for the colonists; nothing is being raised, and no work is done. It is reported, on good authority, that the Mexican Commissioners have reported to their Government that the Lower California Company have wholly failed to comply with the conditions of their contract, and are entitled to no relief from Mexico.

GEORGE KIRK, one of the parties banished by the Vigilants of Virginia City, Nevada, having returned, he was hanged by the Committee last night.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, July 14, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.90	80	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.82	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
Boston	29.79	70	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.82	73	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	82	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.33	75	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.03	70	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	82	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.95	75	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	29.43	83	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	67	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.99	70	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville	29.98	77	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.02	81	W.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.06	75	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.01	68	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	30.13	50	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.05	79	S. W.	Light.	Hazy.
New-London	29.85	69	....	Calm.	Fog.
New-Orleans	30.10	80	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	29.88	73	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.88	76	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.99	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.74	70	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	29.86	78	N. E.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.99	75	N. W.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.76	65	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.80	72	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
San Francisco	29.98	56	S. W.	......	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.00	79	S.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.00	82	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.02	85	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.91	71	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.87	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	29.98	78	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Burlington	29.98	65	S.	Light.	Fair.
Lynchburg	29.91	73	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cape May	29.88	72	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.96	70	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.09	80	....	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	30.05	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	30.01	81	W.	Light.	Fair.
Galveston	30.11	84	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Predictions.

WASHINGTON, July 15—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer, which was Thursday night north of Lake Ontario, has moved eastward, and is now beyond our stations. The pressure has continued lower than its normal value on the Middle and Eastern States, and is sensibly stationary in the interior of the continent. Rainy and cloudy weather was reported this evening from Alabama to Virginia, but has now entirely cleared away. Threatening weather has prevailed at several stations in the Middle and East Atlantic coast, but is now succeeded by clear weather. Clear weather has prevailed from Lake Ontario westward to the Missouri River since Friday morning.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise in the Middle and Eastern States with light winds and pleasant weather. Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable for the Southern and Gulf States. Falling barometer with increase in cloudiness is probable for the upper lakes. Storms merely local are not considered.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	73	77	80	82	81
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.00	..	30.00	..	29.90

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 73.

Atrocious Murder at Port Colden, N. J.

The wildest excitement prevailed yesterday at Washington, New-Jersey, in consequence of a most atrocious murder, which took place Wednesday night at a place called Port Colden, about one mile from there. Col. JOHN PRICE, of Port Colden, was found dead, stabbed in four places, once in the heart. LORENZO D. DOOLITTLE has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

It appears PRICE and DOOLITTLE had a quarrel in a store in Port Colden Wednesday night, which resulted in a personal rencontre. After Col. PRICE left he was followed by DOOLITTLE, and hence the bloody deed is charged to the latter. Both were men of families, and were each about thirty-five years of age.

Madison Square.

The improvement of Madison-square and the roadway opposite to it has been commenced. The size of the square will be reduced slightly. A line will be commenced true with the south-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Thence it will curve until it comes out true with the present line of the square at the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. In the area between the square the hotels and the Worth monument there will be two street lamps, with narrow sidewalks around them. The southern part of the inclosure around the Worth monument will be entirely dispensed with. Instead there will be a close, circular railing around the monument, and outside of this a wide sidewalk.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Democratic Libels on the Revenue Bureau Refuted.

Administration of the Revenue Department—Gen. Pleasonton Neither Removed nor Resigned—The Loan not Withdrawn—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A great deal has been said in the Democratic papers about the numerous sums which, it is charged, the Government has lost during the present Administration, through the defalcation of tax collectors. MORGAN, of Ohio, charges, in his stump speeches in that State, that the gross amount thus lost is $20,000,000. The recent address of the Democrats in Congress puts the amount at $25,000,000. The simple state of facts is as follows: Collectors of internal revenue are obliged, according to law, to receipt monthly to Assessors for the various lists of taxes turned over to them for collection. The Internal Revenue Bureau charges the aggregate amount of these lists to the collector who receipts for the same until they are accounted for either by money deposited or by claims that cannot be collected. These amounts remain charged to the Assessor, even though he resigns or is removed from office. For instance, John Brown, a Collector, receipts for taxes on lists turned over to him by the Assessor, to the amount of $150,000; when he has collected and deposited $50,000 of the sum, he is removed from office. He turns over to his successor uncollected taxes to the amount of $100,000, but he has received credit here for only $50,000. The uncollected taxes transferred remaining charged to him till his successor has collected them, or accounted for them, by claims which cannot be collected. While thus $100,000 is uncollected, BROWN's accounts in the Revenue Bureau show him to be in default, and still the entire amount may be and usually is collected; and whether it is or not, he is powerless and blameless. By the system of keeping the accounts large balances are found upon the Revenue Bureau books against ex-Collectors who do not owe the Government anything, and it is these balances, which are constantly changing from month to month by the charges of new lists, and the credit of deposits, which the Democratic organs and orators are holding up to the country as defalcations. By an official report, the real cash balances against ex-collectors amount to $2,763,297 83, which is less than one-sixth of one per cent. of the taxes collected under the Internal Revenue laws, and this sum is secured to the Government by good bonds amounting to $10,000,000. Of the total defalcations stated, there are due from collectors appointed by Mr. JOHNSON, $1,813,757 19; from collectors appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, $899,058 35; and from Collectors appointed by Gen. GRANT, $64,586 76, or less than one-fortieth of the whole. The revenue receipts show in the same favorable light. In 1868, Mr. JOHNSON had complete power over the Bureau; spirits were taxed two dollars per gallon; tobacco forty cents per pound, and cotton from two and a half to three cents per pound. There were also taxes on boots, shoes, cloths, clothing, confectionery, furniture, iron, in all its various stages of manufacture, leather and saddlery, sugar, soap, fermented liquors, banks, sales, licenses, and innumerable other objects. The entire receipts for that year, 1868, were only $191,180,564 23. With the beginning of Gen. GRANT's administration a new tax law went into effect. The whisky tax was reduced to fifty cents per gallon, the tobacco tax to thirty-two cents per pound, and all taxes upon cotton, boots, shoes, cloths, clothing, furniture, and more than one hundred other articles were removed wholly. With the collections made by JOHNSON as a basis, this was expected to take from the revenue on whisky $13,500,000, tobacco $4,500,000, and by articles made tax free $60,000,000, or $78,000,000 in all. Instead of this reduction, by the appointment of honest officials, and the collections of taxes from rogues who had escaped previously and threw the whole burden upon a few tax-payers, the receipts on whisky were increased $37,000,000 per annum over 1868; on tobacco, $13,000,000, and so on through the list; the $78,000,000 reduction anticipated being prevented by the honest enforcement of the law. In 1868 it cost to collect the revenue, $8,387,798 17; during GRANT's first year of office it cost $5,916,410 29.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner PLEASONTON has not yet been removed, and consequently no successor has been appointed. While there is reason to expect the resignation of Commissioner PLEASONTON, voluntarily or otherwise, within a few days, it is certain that it has not been tendered yet. Instead of being removed, if a change is to be made, and he does not resign of his own accord, his resignation would probably be asked by the President. Should he not respond to such a request, then it would be time to talk about his removal. But his resignation has not been asked as yet, and so the announcement of his successor must be premature and unauthorized.

THE NEW LOAN.

The reports about the withdrawal of the new loan from the market by the Secretary of the Treasury has only this for a foundation. In view of the limited subscriptions that are making, the Secretary deemed it expedient to reduce the advertising expenses as much as possible, and at the same time have the loan properly advertised. He accordingly telegraphed to Mr. C. C. NORVELL, in charge of the advertising, to delay making the arrangements for the July advertising till he (the Secretary) could consult with him about it. The new loan has not, and will not, be withdrawn from the market, and the advertisement of it will be continued.

THE MOBILE COLLECTORSHIP.

Senator SPENCER still waits here, for the purpose, it is understood, of operating against his recent colleague, Mr. WARNER, who was a few days ago appointed Collector at Mobile, Ala. He had a long interview with Secretary BOUTWELL today, seeking to procure a reversal of the appointment. The character of WARNER's political support in Alabama was noticed in the dispatches at the time of his appointment, and showed very conclusively that his appointment was well received by the Republican Party of the State; but SPENCER makes him out to be neither a Republican nor an honest man. SPENCER's candidate is regarded as having had no support except of a personal character from any quarter. At any rate, if SPENCER is staying here in the hope of obtaining a reversal of WARNER's appointment, till he proves himself incompetent, his time, from present appearances, will turn out to be not well spent.

THE CUBAN GENERAL, CAVADA.

The report of the execution of the Cuban General, CAVADA, July 1, should not be too confidently believed till it receives further confirmation. It was after that date that Consul-General HALL made representations at Havana from our Government, looking toward his release, and Mr. HALL understood that he was alive at that time. If not, the Spanish officers must themselves have been either deceived or deceiving. Advices from Mr. HALL may be expected by mail in a few days.

IMMIGRANTS.

According to returns made to the Bureau of Statistics of the emigrants who arrived at the port of Baltimore during the quarter ending June 30, 1871, the whole number was 5,589, of whom 3,925 were males, and 2,674 females. Of the total number, 5,313 were from Germany. Out of 2,600 males, over fifteen years of age, the occupations of 1,420 are given.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The Government Printing-office has three presses running upon the first volume of the census report. One hundred and twenty thousand copies have been authorized.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Commander SELFRIDGE, of the Darien expedition, today paid his respects to the Secretary of the Navy, exhibited his maps and plans, and talked with him generally upon the subject. The health of the party during their six months' sojourn on the Isthmus was excellent. With the exception of the loss of one man by consumption, and another by the upsetting of a boat, there were no deaths. The good health is attributed to the sanitary regulations adopted, and to the large supply of wholesome food taken from the United States.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The appointments of JAMES F. HALL, Assistant Appraiser of the Appraiser's Office, and WM. M. MEAD, clerk in the Naval Office at New-York, and JOHN ADAMS, Inspector of Customs at Philadelphia, have been confirmed at the Treasury Department.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY AGAIN.

The Statements of Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Jones Disjointed and Dissected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

In the TIMES of July 7, I find two letters, one from Rev. ROBERT ATKINSON, and one from Rev. JOHN T. JONES, both of which begin by attributing to the TIMES the publication of a Washington letter headed "A Speck of Ancient History About Ottawa University." The letter referred to did not have such a heading, but instead there was printed above it in rather bold letters, "An Indian Swindle." This error is not material, of itself, except that it foreshadows pretty exactly the character for correctness of the whole substance of both letters published on the 7th.

There are two good reasons why a reply to these letters ought to be brief. The first is that the Interior Department has had a thorough investigation of the affairs of Ottawa University, and is proceeding against the Board of Trustees, of which Revs. ATKINSON and JONES are members, to compel a fulfillment of their trust. Would the Secretary of the Interior be likely to take measures to compel the fulfillment of a trust unless he had satisfactory evidence that the trust had been betrayed? Since the Department has the case in hand, I am perfectly willing to abide in patience the record of its action to make good the charges which ATKINSON and JONES try to refute. The assurance, too, that the rights of the Ottawas will be protected with all the power of the Government, without any further ventilation by the TIMES of their wrongs, renders the devotion of much space to that object profitless. The second reason for a short reply, is that the specific statements of my letter of the 22d of May are not noticed by ATKINSON and JONES except in one or two instances. If the editor of the TIMES will give further space to this controversy, and these two Trustees will say which of my statements were false, I will then publish sworn testimony and affidavits on official records to establish every material allegation which was made.

Mr. ATKINSON complains of the history having been disjointed. So, doubtless, some of the self-styled poets of HORACE's time—perhaps some of the Indians educated at the University will explain to Mr. ATKINSON who HORACE was—complained when he disjointed their measures, and showed that the *disjecta membra* were not parts of poetry at all, but were prose. But the *post quam discordia tetra*, &c., of ENNIUS, was poetry still, however disjointed. No, Mr. ATKINSON is right; his story will not bear dissection.

What Mr. ATKINSON says about the missionary labors of JOTHAM MEEKER, is not inconsistent with my statement that "The Baptist denomination began a praiseworthy and quite successful missionary labor among the Ottawa Indians as long ago as 1833." It is not to the point, however, as I imputed fraudulent dealings with the Indians to nobody till KALLOCK became connected with the history. Now comes the first statement of Mr. ATKINSON, which bears upon the issue:

"In 1862 the treaty referred to above was made, in which the Ottawas set apart 20,000 acres of land, as agreed upon, for the permanent endowment of a school, in which they were to have all their children educated, boarded, clothed and attended in sickness for all time. The school was also to have a white department."

Here are three false statements. Twenty thousand acres of land were not set apart "as agreed upon," (in the trade for Roger Williams University, between its Trustees and the Councilmen of the Ottawas, which ATKINSON gives *in extenso*.) Secretary USHER would not acknowledge the agreement, and none of its provisions appear in the Treaty of 1862, nor is any reference made to it. The Treaty of 1862 made no provision for having the children "boarded, clothed and attended in sickness." The school was not "to have a white department." The treaty set apart—not gave or bestowed—20,000 acres of land "for the benefit of said Ottawas." In specifying the course of instruction it says: "And to the end that the said Ottawas may derive the greatest advantage from said school," &c. Not a word is said in any of the treaties about a "white department." The trust, which was created solely by the terms of the treaty, was violated the moment a white scholar was permitted to derive any advantage from the original endowment, or from any subscription, in any manner raised, and the continuance of a white department by the present Trustees is a continued betrayal of their trust. If not, the authority for its continuance should be produced. Here is another statement for examination:

"The Trustees agreed to erect school buildings, feed, clothe and educate the children of the nation (about forty in number) between the ages of six and eighteen. Could the proceeds of these 20,000 acres, if sold at that time (1862,) do this? We unhesitatingly answer, No."

The Trustees of Ottawa University agreed to nothing. In the Treaty of 1862, nothing was said about the ages of the children to be educated. The Trustees were simply appointed in a section of the treaty to manage the school according to the terms of the treaty. The treaty says: "And to the end that the said Ottawas may derive the greatest advantage from the said school, the pupils shall be instructed and practiced in the industrial pursuits suitable to their age and sex, as well as in such branches of learning as the means of the institution and the capacity of the pupils will permit." To accomplish this simple object was the trust which the Trustees accepted. Was the erection of a building over sixty by forty feet in ground dimensions, and three stories high, with a large corps of teachers, necessary to teach forty children, which the Trustees were not obliged to board or clothe or doctor?

The members of the tribe became dissatisfied as soon as they saw how large a foundation had been laid, and said to the Board through JONES, who acted as interpreter, that they did not want so large a house; that it would not be ready soon enough, and that there was not money enough; but they were assured the "big house" could be built as soon as a smaller one, and that the brethren at the East would help them with money to the amount of $100,000 if needed, and they were deceived and blinded in this way from the beginning, as the sworn testimony of Rev. JOHN TECUMSEH JONES fully sets forth.

Mr. ATKINSON says in his letter that the twenty thousand acres sold for $25,135 91, but in a report made the first of the present month, he confesses his inability to name the amount. Which statement is meant to be correct?

Mr. ATKINSON says most of the $55,000 or $60,000, expended in buildings, improvements of grounds, &c., was raised by subscriptions in the Baptist denomination. In his sworn testimony he says the subscriptions raised by him amounted to $20,427. And no other subscriptions were raised, though HUTCHINSON and KALLOCK spent about $10,000 traveling expenses in a vain effort. The evidence that the balance of the $60,000 was derived from the fraudulent diversion of moneys received for the Ottawa trust lands, and a portion of the school trust lands, is perfectly convincing. Mr. ATKINSON's salary is paid from the Indian school money, and his traveling expenses while obtaining the subscription, $1,270 38, were paid in the same way. Whether he also had a commission is not stated. Pray, under the terms of the trust, how could he apply these subscriptions for the benefit of others than the Ottawa children? Is a new claim set up growing out of a section relating to the trust in the treaty of 1867? It is expressly stated there that trust shall remain unchanged except as specified; and then, in view of the removal of the tribe under treaty stipulations to the Indian Territory, it is provided, in addition to the former stipulations, that the children of the tribe, between six and eighteen, shall be entitled to be received to said institution, to be subsisted, clothed, educated, and attended in sickness, where the sickness is of such a nature that the patient promises a return to study within a reasonable period; "and to receive such advantages as the means of the institution (not the agreement of the trustees) will permit."

It is the official information of the Indian Office that the Ottawa Indians are in a destitute condition, and, as I stated formerly, the Government is called on by them for assistance to obtain food.

With a few figures from the University accounts, this letter will end. They show pretty clearly how the trust has been guarded. The three last Treasurers, HUTCHINSON, KALLOCK and ATKINSON, have expended for attorney's fees $272; traveling expenses, $12,249 76; salaries, $10,903 46; clerks, $3,585; and for supporting an Indian school seven months in about seven years, $9,741 94. This last item is for salaries of teachers, subsistence of teachers and scholars, temporary school buildings and furnishing, stationery, &c. I am not sure, but think that more white than Indian children were benefited by this meagre expenditure.

If Rev. Mr. JONES had said that he was not an Ottawa Indian at all, but a half-breed that had been adopted into their tribe and ultimately expelled; that he at one time promised to stand by the Indians in getting their rights in the school and subsequently, on his own confession, influenced by ATKINSON had determined to remain on the present Board, of which he has been a member from the beginning, and that he is commonly understood to remain for personal reasons, he would have saved the trouble of a reference to his letter. I saw a paper yesterday, of recent date, signed by thirty-four members of the Ottawa tribe which gives a very different account of their feelings from what JONES imputes to them.

If Mr. ATKINSON wishes to have my name he shall be gratified by addressing the Washington Office of the NEW-YORK TIMES, or Mr. Editor, if you think proper, you are at liberty to subscribe it hereto.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Masonic banquet took place on Thursday at Ottawa, Canada, in the Curling Rink, at which three hundred of the brethren sat down, among them Sir JOHN MCDONALD, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England. The chair was occupied by Right Worshipful Bro. BARBER, D. D. G. M. of the Ottawa District. All passed off pleasantly, and the company did not break up until an early hour this morning.

R. D. CAMPBELL, a colored Magistrate, of Nashville, Tenn., has been convicted of oppression in office, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. The offense consisted in issuing an order committing a prisoner to jail in advance of any trial, and stating in the order that the prisoner had been tried, and that there was cause to believe him guilty of assault and battery.

The funeral services of MARY KIMBALL, wife of L. P. MORTON, of New-York, were read this evening in Dr. POTTER's church, at Newport. The church was crowded. Rev. Dr. POTTER officiated, assisted by Rev. CANON WHITE. The remains left by the steamer *Bristol* at 8 o'clock this evening for New-York, to be interred to-morrow in Green-Wood.

The recent vote in Massachusetts on the question of selling malt liquors shows the following result: Total number of cities and towns, 340; prohibiting the sale by a vote of "No," 61; by not voting, 242; by a tie vote, 2; total of towns where sale is prohibited, 305; places where sale is permitted by vote of "Yes," 30; towns not heard from, 5.

Lieut. GRANT has a leave of absence until October, and will spend his time on the Union Pacific Railroad. He has been offered a position as civil engineer on that road, and, should he like it, will resign his commission in the army and enter upon civil life.

SELDEN WRIGHT, a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of California, sustained a broken leg by an accident on board the steamer *Pacific*, at Santa Barbara, Cal., on Thursday.

The Wapwollopen Powder-mills, at Hicks' Ferry, Penn., exploded at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. MICHAEL O'HARA was killed and PETER STOUT severely wounded. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The second game of the championship series between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, was witnessed yesterday by 10,000 spectators. Score—11 to 9 in favor of Chicago.

The Eckfords of Brooklyn defeated the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, yesterday, at Cleveland, the score being Eckfords 11, Forest City 1.

The mail steamer from South America to London brings news that the arsenal at Rio Janeiro was totally destroyed by fire. The loss to the Brazilian Government exceeds £300,000.

JOHN MCGRAW, a well-known shipping merchant of New-York, died of paralysis yesterday morning at his country residence in Bedford, N. H. He was aged seventy.

The rotary bleecher of HOWLAND's paper-mill at Sandy Hill, N. Y., exploded on Thursday night, demolishing the building. The loss is $15,000. No person was injured.

The Valley National Bank, of St. Louis, was, yesterday, authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business with a capital of $250,000.

HENRY EUROPE and ELLEN ALEXANDER, who were on trial in the City Court of Mobile on a charge of forgery, were acquitted on Thursday last.

Mrs. CADY STANTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY paid a visit of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. FAIR, in jail at San Francisco, on Thursday.

All the wheels, books, &c., of the lotteries in operation in Covington, Ky., were seized yesterday by the Covington authorities. The parties who control them were arrested.

It is reported that the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company are preparing to survey the route from La Crosse to Milwaukee.

Alderman A. A. FERNALD has been elected Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., to fill the vacancy caused by the insanity of Mayor ADAMS.

The municipal elections in Elsass and Lothringen will commence on the 20th instant.

At Port Colden, N. J., on Thursday night, a boatman was stabbed four times and killed.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN is to be the guest of Collector MURPHY, at Long Branch.

A fire occurred in Marysville, Cal., yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000.

Gen. SPINNER reports his health as gradually but certainly improving.

Republican Reorganization—Fifth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Enrolling Committee in the Fifth Assembly District did not complete its labors till last night, when a subcommittee sat to investigate the claims of those whose names had been stricken off the roll. Nearly 200 names had been thus canceled by the Winterbottom or reorganizing faction. The opposing faction is headed by the notorious THEODORE ALLEN and J. J. SHAW, and is being their friends who had suffered decapitation, they were determined not to give in without a struggle. The Subcommittee sat last night at No. 180 Prince-street, from 4 till 10 o'clock P. M. The would-be voters presented themselves in large numbers. THEODORE ALLEN supported their claims, but there was hardly a corporal's guard of the applicants who could show any right to be enrolled. The proceedings were somewhat turbulent, the rival factions occasionally displaying their teeth. THEODORE ALLEN had no right to have any say in the matter, but the Winterbottom faction, rather than create a row, allowed him to play a leading part, and by his orders reporters were excluded from the room.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Terrible Explosion of St. Maur Powder-Works, Near Paris.

A Large Number of Men, Women and Children Killed.

Contradictory Reports of an Anti-French Riot at Nice.

The London Times on the Irish and the New-York Riot.

Stormy Debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes.

Proposition to Send Out 30,000 Men to Finish the Insurrection.

FRANCE.

Explosion of Powder-Works near Paris—Many Persons Killed and Injured—The "Presse" Revived—Obsequies of Auber—Report of Riots at Nice Denied.

PARIS, July 14.—The powder-works of St. Maur exploded today with a succession of tremendous detonations, which shook the entire city. The wildest excitement prevailed until the cause and locality of the disaster became known. A large number of men, women and children were killed and wounded. Many of the victims are buried under the ruins, and firemen and military are at work removing the rubbish to rescue them. The *Presse*, under the management of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, has resumed publication. It announces as its political platform the union of the Liberal and Conservative elements. The report is confirmed that M. DUPANLOUP has declined the Archbishopric of Paris. The obsequies of the late M. AUBER, the composer, take place to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—In the Assembly today the Government denied that there had been any rioting in Nice.

Reported Riots at Nice—Efforts to Recover Cars Captured by the Germans—Arrest and Trial of Communists—Approaching Elections.

LONDON, July 14.—Reports come from Nice of riotous demonstrations there against the French authorities, who were assaulted by the mob, with cries of "Death to the French!" The French Government is negotiating with the Germans for the restoration of 400 railroad cars seized during the war.

PARIS, July 14.—It is announced that the members of the Commune will all be tried together. Arrests of Communists continue. The editorials in the journals are mainly devoted to the discussion of the approaching municipal elections. It seems to be considered probable that a very large number of the voters will refrain from the exercise of the franchise.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Earl Derby Denounces the Purchase System in the British Army—The Times on the Irish and the New-York Riot—The Spanish Loan.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords to-night, during debate on army reorganization, Earl DERBY astonished the Tory benches by denouncing the purchase system, and proposing a fair scheme for the retirement of officers. The Earl of CARNARVON vainly sought to break the force of Lord DERBY's arguments.

The *Times* of today makes the New-York riots the text for an article upon the condition of affairs in Ireland, which concludes as follows: "If Irish feuds are as implacable in America as they are in Ireland, and more sanguinary, Irishmen must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for the troubles in Ireland than English misrule."

MADRID, July 14.—The Cortes, last evening, adopted the clause of the subject relative to the treaty with the Bank of Paris for the raising of a loan. Provision is made for the indemnification of the bank for the annulment of the treaty.

Stormy Debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes—The Government Alarmed by a Motion of Censure—Its Explanation—Proposition to Send 30,000 Troops to Crush the Remains of the Insurrection.

LONDON, July 14.—There was a stormy debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes July 10. A motion to censure the Government called forth savage speeches on both sides. Terrible excitement prevailed. The Government was afraid to face a vote, and explained its conduct on the ground that it could not extend to the provinces laws made since the home revolution, nor abolish slavery until the insurrection was suppressed. The Government requested the withdrawal of the motion. This was consented to, but the resolution was presented again by another member of the opposition. The debate lasted all night, and resulted in a general concurrence in the necessity of crushing the insurrection forthwith. A proposition was made to send 30,000 men to Cuba.

The Public Works.

The following is a semi-official report, by the Department of Public Works, of all the localities where any street-paving is in progress: Delancey-street, from Bowery to East River; Fifty-eighth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue; Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River; Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River; Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-streets; Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Avenue C, from Houston to Eighteenth-street; Ludlow-street, from Canal to Houston-streets; Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue; Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; South-street, from Montgomery to Corlears-street; Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street; Watts-street, from Canal to West-street; Franklin-street, from West Broadway to West-street; Thirty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; Fortieth-street, from Madison to Third-avenue; Hubert-street, from Hudson to West-street. All these contracts are for Belgian pavement.

The following are the latest quotations for mining stock at San Francisco: Belcher, 189; Yellow Jacket, 66½; Original Hidden Treasure, 8; Golden Chariot, 44; Gould and Curry, 103; Imperial, 40; Savage, 89½; Challenge, 46½; Ophir, 7½; Hale and Norcross, 74.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PINK AND WHITE TYRANNY. A Society Novel. By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Although Mrs. STOWE protests in her preface that this is not a novel, but a story with a moral, it would be difficult to detect any tangible difference between the two. It certainly has no very elaborate plot and no mystery whatever, but is simply a picture of social life. The story has been running through the successive numbers of a Boston magazine, and is just completed and put forth in book form. Those who have not cared to take it in installments, may wish to know, now that it is finished, what manner of work it is. It is the story of a wealthy young man in a New-England manufacturing village, who is represented as strong, sensible, and high-minded, but who, nevertheless, was fool enough to marry, after a few weeks' acquaintance, a selfish, sprightly, cajoling beauty, incapable of loving any one but herself with any degree of devotion. Unlike most works of fiction, this has the marriage at the beginning, and then concerns itself with the consequences. Lillie keeps up the hallucination in her husband's mind for many months, and he thinks that the flighty and inconsiderate beauty has genuine loveliness and goodness which will assert themselves in time. She deceives him, and wheedles him into allowing her to do and in doing himself many indiscreet things. On every possible occasion she shows her selfish nature, her utter disregard of anything better than dress and show, and all the follies and frivolities of the fashionable life that she was accustomed to before her marriage; and yet he refuses to be disenchanted, until he loses his property, mainly through her extravagance. She, instead of giving him comfort, and helping him to bear misfortunes, pouts and frets, and wishes him to adopt dishonorable expedients to avoid satisfying his creditors, in order that she may continue to live in luxury. Then he comes to see her real nature, and the hopelessness of changing it to anything more true or noble. Of course the revelation makes him wretched, and his after life is one of endurance rather than joy in his home. This single family, with their friends and those with whom they are brought in contact, make up the *dramatis personæ* of the story. It is written with much of the power for which the author has been distinguished in her former works. The gradual manner in which Lillie establishes her tyranny over the unsuspecting and deluded John is very skillfully portrayed, and the account of her flights to her former associates and their way of life in her Summer sojourn at Newport, and the Winter visit to New-York, is very life-like. The moral is very obvious. The hollowness of fashionable life, and the wickedness, as well as folly, of many of those who pass their days in its unwholesome atmosphere, are revealed with a bold and unflinching hand, and the unhappiness that is likely to follow upon hasty and inconsiderate marriages is vividly exhibited. The best lesson of all is, perhaps, that it is far better to endure the unhappiness which one has thus brought upon himself than to attempt to escape it by committing a still greater wrong, and relieving himself from his marriage obligations. In drawing this moral herself, the writer says:

"It has been surprising to us to see in these times that some people, who really at heart have the interest of women upon their minds, have been so short-sighted and reckless as to clamor for an easy dissolution of the marriage contract as a means of righting their wrongs. Is it possible that they do not see that this is a liberty which, once granted, would always tell against the weaker sex? If the woman who finds that she has made a mistake and married a man unkind or uncongenial, may, on the discovery of it, leave him and seek her fortune with another, so, also, may a man. And what will become of women like Lillie, when the first gilding begins to wear off, if the man who has taken one of them shall be at liberty to cast her off and seek another? Have we not enough now of miserable broken-winged butterflies, that sink down, down, down, into the mud of the streets?"

What manly behavior means in a case like that of John Seymour in this story, is revealed in the comforting words of his sister Grace:

"I know perfectly well," she says, "that there is little hope of personal and individual happiness for you in your marriage for years to come. Instead of a companion, a friend, and a helper, you have a moral invalid to take care of. But, John, if Lillie had been stricken with blindness, or insanity, or paralysis, you would not have shrunk from your duty to her; and, because the blindness and paralysis are moral, you will not shrink from it, will you? * * * Lillie is your wife; you were free to choose, and you chose her. She is the mother of your child; and, John, what that daughter is to be, depends very much on the steadiness with which you fulfill your duties to the mother. I know that Lillie is a most undeveloped and uncongenial person; I know how little you have in common; but your duties are the same as if she were the best and most congenial of wives. It is every man's duty to make the best of his marriage."

So John shouldered the heavy burden, and though his wife's health failed under the unnatural life that she would lead, and she became a "chronic invalid, exacting, querulous, and full of troubles and wants which taxed the patience of all around her," his faithfulness never faltered. Before she died, she came to see the folly and the wrong of her life, and to appreciate her husband's worth; but then it was too late to make him amends, though not to enjoy the satisfaction of his forgiveness and his tender devotion. So she passed away, and in the widowed home a younger Lillie presided, "fairer and sweeter than she—the trusty confidant, the trusted friend of her father." This story will be found well worth reading, for the interest that it will excite as well as for its wholesome lessons in matters of social and domestic life.

FORS CLAVIGERA. LETTERS TO THE WORKMEN AND LABORERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN RUSKIN. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

This new work of Mr. RUSKIN will be welcome to his many admirers, for it contains his peculiarities, both of style and thought, in a somewhat concentrated form. It consists of six pamphlets, dated successively on the first day of each month, from January to June inclusive, of the present year. Although addressed to the "workmen and laborers," of course they are intended quite as much for the perusal of what are known as the influential and the governing classes, and contain much of the peculiar political philosophy and Utopian views of what society ought to be, which characterize Mr. RUSKIN's writings. The style has a studied simplicity, which brings it within the comprehension of the unlettered, and at the same time makes it attractive to the educated reader. The object of the essays appears to be to remind the English people of their numerous faults, and to show them how, according to the notion of Mr. RUSKIN, they might be far better off than they are. His suggestions, however excellent they might be if carried out, have generally the peculiarity that there is not the slightest hope that they will be realized in any such material and practical age as the present. He says: "I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the east end of London; and to destroy, without rebuilding, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New-York." Another thing that he would like, but cannot have, is a "Parliament into which people might be elected on condition of their never saying anything about politics." He expresses great antipathy to railroads, machines and other modern contrivances, which are believed to be destructive of poetry, and productive of wealth. He thinks they are productive chiefly of idleness and selfishness, and seems to have conceived a peculiar dislike to cast-iron. He goes on, in a very pleasant way, to find fault with things as they are, and to lay down the basis of an ideal condition of society which would probably be very delightful, but which is totally impracticable. The book is very agreeable reading, and no doubt contains much real wisdom, as it certainly does many beauties of thought and language.

THE ISLAND NEIGHBORS. A Novel of American Life. By ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

Mrs. BLACKWELL, who has hitherto been known chiefly as an advocate of the unsatisfied claims of woman, of one sort or another, now makes her appearance as a novelist, and the result fully justifies the change in her vocation, and makes one wish for her own sake and that of the public that it might be permanent. Not that her success as a novelist is brilliant; but she displays considerable talent in representing scenes from life, and has produced a book much more creditable to her than anything she has done or can hope to do as a public speaker. *The Island Neighbors* is a story of Summer life by the sea. A wealthy Boston family goes to one of the islands which lie off the New-England shore, the father seeking for a restoration of health and the others eager for holiday enjoyments. The book is a record of their life and experience during the Summer, and their association with the rustic half-farmer, half-sailor people who lived about them. There are many life-like sketches of adventures and sports, such as bathing, fishing, pic-nicking, gathering shells, &c., which make up in a great measure the recreation and the toil of this vacation life at the sea shore. Of course, through all runs the delicate thread of a love story. In the Boston family is a girl of Irish birth, who, though originally employed as a servant, has, on account of her fidelity and good sense, come to be regarded as a companion for the lady, a nurse for the children, and almost as an equal by every member of the family. One of the neighbors on the island was an honest, sturdy young farmer, sailor and fisherman. The fates decided that these two were made for each other, but Mr. Warner, the employer of Margaret, was of a different opinion, and hence arose a contest in which Warner, of course, got the worst of it in the end, but caused a good deal of misunderstanding and trouble in the meantime. The experiences of these young people, the natural jealousies and misunderstandings of their life, while allowed little chance for communication, and the final satisfaction of their hearts, form the staple of the story. It is wrought out in a clear and natural manner, and though none of the incidents are marvelous, and none of the characters remarkable, they are all interesting, and form the material of a very readable novel.

The "North American" for July.

The degree to which questions of political reform are occupying the minds of thoughtful men is shown in the fact that two of the five main articles in the *North American Review* for July are on this class of subjects. The one by Mr. WELLS on "Revenue Reform" has already been referred to in the TIMES. The other, by Mr. EDWIN STANWOOD, is addressed to the "Forms of Minority Representation." It is a clear analysis of the essential characteristics of the schemes for securing minority representation, and an acute criticism of their merits. Mr. STANWOOD includes all these contrivances under one of three heads: 1. The limited vote. 2. The cumulative vote, and, 3d, the single vote. To the first class belong all plans which allow the elector to vote for a fixed number of persons less than the whole number to be chosen. This was the mode of electing the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York, when it early came to grief from the fact that the Democrats, by dividing their forces and nominating two sets of candidates, could easily elect both. This plan was also adopted in the election of the Court of Appeals under the amendment to the Constitution of the State of New-York, where it worked well, the two parties being made equal in numbers. It is evidently a plan of only limited utility, and liable, by changes in the relative strength of parties, to defeat the objects of its originators.

The second class includes all laws which give the voter a certain number of votes to be distributed as he pleases. This contrivance was adopted in the election of the School Board for London, under the Education act recently enacted by the British Parliament. Mr. STANWOOD condemns it on the strength of its operation in that case, which he shows to be as follows: It stimulated waste of votes. Miss GARRETT, who led the poll in Marylebone, received enough votes to have elected two more of the seven members from that borough. In the Birmingham Board, where an effort was made to economize votes to the utmost, it overreached itself, and two-thirds of the voters only elected two-fifths of the Board. In London generally the Catholic minority, being better disciplined, were relatively far the best represented—one-twelfth of the voters electing one-seventh of the members in some districts. The writer, by a process which we cannot here describe, shows that in small as in large constituencies, this method of voting is liable to two abuses: Either by waste of the votes of a majority, to give the minority the actual or relative superiority; or else, in avoiding this waste, to give rise to a degree of party discipline such as we have never dreamed of in this country. This method, it will be remembered, has been incorporated in the Illinois Constitution, and has been adopted in borough or local elections, in a number of instances, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

To the third class belong all plans which allow each vote to count for only one of several persons on the ballot, although more than one are to be chosen. The voters indicate the order in which they would prefer the names on the ballot. All the votes cast are divided by the number of persons to be elected, and all receiving the number of votes equal to this quotient are elected. If any receive more than this number, the surplus is given to the candidate next in order of preference. This is the "Hare" method. It is excessively complicated, in the opinion of Mr. STANWOOD, affords opportunities for fraud in counting, and makes the filling of vacancies difficult. Considering these defects in the methods so far presented, it is Mr. STANWOOD's opinion that, rather than adopt them, "political philosophers should turn their attention to the problem of inducing parties to put forward good and honest men, of emancipating them from the influence and control of Rings; of educating the people to take an interest in primary elections; to insist on good nominations and to bolt relentlessly all that are bad, and we shall get good government without minority representation, [illegible] we can adopt [illegible] without [illegible] disaster." The task which Mr. STANWOOD here sets for political philosophers is a huge one.

The other articles in the *North American* are: "The Genesis of Species," a very caustic review from the Darwinian side of ST. GEORGE MIVART's criticism of DARWIN, in which Mr. WRIGHT finds fault with Mr. MIVART's facts and his logic and his interpretation of DARWIN, and conveys the impression that Mr. MIVART had, wittingly or unwittingly, set up a sort of straw figure of Mr. DARWIN, and that its demolition is not creditable to the demolisher; a fine review of the present condition of our knowledge of the religion of the ancient Romans, by Mr. WILLIAM F. ALLEN; a review in some detail, and not wholly favorable, of the reports of the recent exploration of Palestine, by Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York; a very sharp critique on MAX MÜLLER's translation of the "Rig Veda," and the usual critical notices, which are always good.

Other Books Received.

—*Bancroft's Tourists' Guide Around the Bay (North.)* The Geysers. San Francisco: A. L. BANCROFT & Co. This guide-book is intended for the enlightenment of travelers in San Francisco and the places of interest in California north of that city. It contains accounts of San Francisco, Vallejo, Napa, Sonoma, The Lakes, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, San Rafael, and all objects of interest to the tourist in their vicinity.

—*Metaphysics; or The Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real.* By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B. D. MANSEL's *Metaphysics*, originally contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has long been known as a concise and scholarly statement of the principles of the subject. The present edition is a reprint, with a few unimportant changes, of the original article.

—*Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem.* By Capt. CHARLES W. WILSON, R. E., under the direction of Sir HENRY JAMES, R. E., F. R. S., &c. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH. This is a very minute chart of the City of Jerusalem and its surroundings, founded on an ordnance survey made in 1864-5. It folds up to the size of a small octavo book, and is carried in a neat case.

—*Bancroft's Tourists' Guide Around the Bay, (South.)* Yosemite. San Francisco: A. L. BANCROFT & Co. This is a useful guide to the tourist in the Yosemite region, and gives also an account of San Francisco, (same as in preceding,) Oakland, San José, Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Stockton, Sacramento, the Big Trees and Lake Tahoe.

—*Bancroft's New Map of Central California.* Compiled by WM. HENRY WRIGHT. San Francisco: A. L. BANCROFT & Co. This is a very clear map of the middle counties of California, folding in covers like a book.

—*Littell's Living Age*, Fourth Series, volume XXI. From the beginning, vol. CIX. April, May, June, 1871. Boston: LITTELL & GAY. New-York: New-York News Company.

—*Bancroft's Guide for Travelers by Railway, Stage and Steam Navigation in the Pacific States.* San Francisco: A. L. BANCROFT & Co.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

There is a tree in Greenland, N. H., which measures twenty-seven feet in circumference.

The horse disease has broken out in Louisville, Ky.

A boy in Utica, who was shot through the hand while firing a small cannon on the 4th, died of lockjaw on Thursday.

Five columns was the length of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' political leader in the Atlanta *Sun* of the 11th inst.

Speaker JAMES G. BLAINE for Vice-President on the Grant ticket is what the Minneapolis (Minn.) *News* would be pleased to see.

A State temperance convention is to be held in Delaware, but the time and place are not yet determined upon.

The sun shining through a slightly convex pane of glass ignited a box of matches in a house in Canandaigua a few afternoons since.

A hotel-keeper in Danville, N. Y., brags of one boarder who has been with him over thirty-five years.

Savannah, Ga., on Sunday evening, lamented, with the mercury at 96° and no ice in the city.

A conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad has served the Company twenty-three years, and has not been sick even one day.

Chicago is disappointed by the refusal of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL to deliver the oration and the poem at its Scott centennial celebration next month.

Poor-pay debtors in Canada are writing complaints to the papers that their remorseless creditors send them duns on open postal cards, which all who care may read.

The man who this year pays the highest tax in Portsmouth, N. H., twenty years ago drove a charcoal-cart into the city for his indigent father.

Mrs. DAHLGREN is preparing for publication a memoir of her son ULRIC, which the late Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN nearly completed before his death.

A young New-Bedford man, who has just returned from his first cruise in a whaling vessel and finds that he has fallen heir to $50,000, announces his intention to look after it and then ship for another voyage.

A young lady and one of her gentleman friends in Cincinnati, had a friendly struggle for the possession of a loaded pistol, a few days ago. They "didn't know it was loaded," until she received a fatal wound.

Virginia papers say that the powder tanks found by the wreckers in the Confederate iron-clad *Richmond*, now lying in thirty or forty feet of water off Chaffin's Bluff, are in good condition, and the powder as dry and ready for use as before its submersion six years ago.

The town of Manchester, Conn., was much excited a few days ago by a sanguinary fight between a few citizens and a party of gypsies, who had rudely assaulted one of the former because he had the assurance to put up the fence of his corn-field where the horses of the gypsies had broken through.

An Ohio Postmaster advertises that the Post-office Department makes a distinction between samples and specimens. For example, a clipping of cloth which cannot be sold as merchandise is a sample; a ready-made circus-tent is a specimen, and would have to pay letter postage.

Up in Boston, where they have a prohibitory Liquor law and so many good people are total abstinents, they are very fond of "tea punch." The ingredients thereof are one bottle of champagne, one of whisky, one of rum, two of claret, a lemon, and a tablespoonful of black tea.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says that the Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald's* account of the personal difficulty between WILLIAM L. YANCEY and BEN. H. HILL, in the Confederate Senate Chamber, is but a caricature representation of the facts, so far as relates to the conduct of both the distinguished Senators.

Rev. Mr. MURAINE, a French Protestant missionary, residing in Quebec, paid a visit to the camp at Levis on the 10th inst., to pursue his mission, and was set upon by the Roman Catholic soldiers, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. Two officers to whom he appealed for protection refused to extend it.

Some excitable individual in Syracuse posted a bulletin on Wednesday afternoon, which read: "New-York in the hands of the mob. Civil and military authorities completely powerless. Large fire raging. Five hundred thousand Irishmen in arms. One hundred Orangemen hung to lamp-posts. Many more killed. Police Head-quarters captured by the mob. Forty policemen killed."

This is the way a reporter out in Michigan puts it: "Some brute, a fiend in human shape, who may claim lineage from DARWIN's ancestors, no doubt, but [illegible] fitly in the plane of humanity to be worthy of the name of man; a dastard, a villain, a [illegible] whom our vocabulary fails to furnish words sufficiently expressive to convey our contempt for the [illegible], deliberately broke down the shade trees on the upper part of Seneca-street yesterday."

Comparisons are odious, but the Republican papers of Ohio will make them, thus: The Republican State Executive Committee does not avail itself of the franking privilege, and all its circulars and correspondence through the mails are honestly post-paid, at legal rates. The letters, circulars and documents distributed by the Democratic State Central Committee through the mails are sent under the frank of a United States Senator.

Gen. N. B. FORREST is out in a letter in which he manifestly inclines to advise that the South should hold State conventions, and offer to vote in the future with that party which will deal most liberally with their people. And a Democratic paper in Kentucky is sad because it finds that this idea is evidently strong with many of its best Southern exchanges, they seeming to think that it is, "without doubt preferable to the policy proposed by the prophets of the new departure, and that the good effected by it will be much more immediate and lasting."

Alluding to the defense given by Mr. BRET HARTE's friends against the criticisms showered upon his Phi Beta Kappa poem at Cambridge, the New-Bedford *Mercury* says: "We learn that Mr. HARTE was informed that the celebration was on the 27th of June, and that he certainly knew this fact. Some better reason therefore should be given, why Mr. HARTE disappointed the large audience which so flatteringly greeted his appearance, and did such injustice to himself."

A party of Irish boys and young men drove out of a park in Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, the members of the Sabbath-school connected with St. John's Episcopal Church in that city, who were enjoying a picnic. They first insulted the pastor, Rev. N. R. HIGH, and annoyed the members of the school. One struck a young lady on the face, and others took the mallets away from croquet players, &c. Stones were thrown by parties outside the park fence. The remonstrances of Rev. Mr. HIGH and others availed nothing. There were no Policemen near the grounds to quell the disturbance, and the rioters had it all their own way.

On Wednesday morning a party of Norwegians, nearly all children, being about to start on an excursion by steamer, at Chicago, displayed the Stars and Stripes and the Norwegian flag. The latter was a very small flag, yellow in color. Some Irishmen on the wharf took offense at the flag, and, boarding the steamer, impudently demanded that it should be hauled down. The Captain, fearful that, unless he complied, some of the children or other passengers might get hurt, obeyed, and then sent for the Police. On arriving, the latter immediately gave orders for the flag to be again hoisted. The little "jack" was run up, and the Irishmen went away grumbling bitterly.

Archbishop JOHN B. PURCELL, of Cincinnati, in conversation on Wednesday evening, said he concurred fully in the words of advice given by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY to the Catholics of New-York in regard to the procession, and added that it was easy for the Archbishop to give good advice, which he was powerless to enforce. As to the right of the Orangemen to march in procession through the streets, he said there could be no question in this country. Their right to do so was undoubted. The course taken by Mayor HALL and Superintendent of Police KELSO he regarded as very indiscreet. "Oh, the poor Irish," he said, "they are all flurry and hurry, but I take notice that somebody else does the shooting, and it is they that get shot."

The great express robbery case at Columbus, Ohio, was ended on Wednesday by the BRADLEY brothers pleading guilty, and being sentenced to four years in the Ohio Penitentiary. Before the robbery the elder brother, who was an employe of the Company, sustained an excellent reputation. The robbery was committed on the 16th of May, and the amount taken was $40,682. The two employes of the Company in the office at the time, one of whom was the elder BRADLEY, were, it was alleged, "chloroformed" by the robbers. Of the younger brother, it is said that one can detect at a glance that he is one of those whom people call "fast." But the elder has a look of good intentions that puzzles one to think that he could possibly be guilty of the great crime with which he was charged. It is believed it was their first crime.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire wished to remove the Judge of Probate in Sullivan County, and one of them told Senator SMITH, who is the object of so much solicitude on their part, that the Judge was in the habit of getting intoxicated. The Senator made a little investigation for himself, and when the motion for the removal was made, rose to a personal explanation, in which he said: "I thought, in justice to myself and to Mr. ALLEN, that I should make inquiry in regard to the charge, and I have taken considerable pains to do so. I did not go to his political friends to obtain information in regard to the charges, but to those who favored his removal, and I did not find the first person who would acknowledge that he had ever heard any such reports in regard to his habits. It was said by those who desired his removal that they asked for it upon political grounds only; he was a Republican and they wished to have him removed for that reason." Then the vote was taken; Senator SMITH, as an honest man ought, voted against the resolution, and it was lost.

The Insult to the Italian Flag in San Francisco.

Of the troubles in San Francisco on the 5th inst., growing out of the display of an Italian flag, the *Bulletin* gives this brief account: "At the head-quarters of the Garibaldian Guard, No. 738 Montgomery-street, the Italian flag has been floated for several days past. It bore the inscription: 'Viva Italia; Roma Capitale.' The latter sentiment being expressive of enmity to the temporal power of the Pope, excited the ire of many Catholics, and yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, four Irishmen went to the building and demanded that the flag be taken down. They were informed that it would not be, as the Italians had a right to fly their national colors. The Italians say the Irishmen threatened that if it was not lowered they would return with numbers and take it down by force. This, of course, incensed the Italians, and the alarm being given, Republicans and Monarchists flocked by dozens to the armory. In the meantime, Mr. SPLIVALO, the President of the Company, made a complaint to Chief CROWLEY of the insult and threatened outrage on their flag, and desired to know whether they would have to protect themselves. Chief CROWLEY informed them that they would receive full protection of the law, and cautioned them against taking any steps which should provoke a breach of the peace.

"Last evening, about 9 o'clock, nearly a hundred Italians formed a procession at the armory, and with fife and drum, and their own flag and the American colors at the head of their column, they marched through the principal streets, shouting 'Viva l'Italia,' 'Roma Capitale,' 'Down with the Pope.' It was feared a rupture between them and the Irish would take place, but the procession passed unmolested and gained their hall in peace. The offense which provoked this demonstration was certainly ill-advised; but the fact that the demonstration was productive of no retaliatory acts, tends to show that the offense was not countenanced by the majority of the Catholics."

Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—The Trial of Buckhout Continued—Important Testimony.

The most important testimony adduced yesterday, in behalf of BUCKHOUT, the murderer of Sleepy Hollow, was that of Dr. BROWNE, the Superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale.

Dr. BROWNE testified that he had filled his present position for nineteen years, during which period there had been an average of 170 patients under his charge; that he had previously assisted in the management of the State Lunatic Asylum of Vermont and the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. He had likewise studied the views of those medical men who had made the subject of insanity a specialty. After explaining the various phases of insanity and the expedients which medical men resorted to in order to determine whether the cases of presumed insanity presented for their investigation were real or feigned, Dr. BROWNE proceeded to state that, prior to the second trial of BUCKHOUT, he accompanied Dr. CHOATE, of Massachusetts, to see BUCKHOUT in the County Jail, and judging from the acts and conversations of the prisoner on that occasion, he was of the opinion that BUCKHOUT was insane.

In rigid cross-examination by Mr. CLINTON, Dr. BROWNE admitted that he believed that insane persons were frequently aware that their acts were legally wrong, but justified themselves in the commission of them, and that sane men would justify their acts of crime in like manner when they were also fully aware that their acts were criminally wrong. During the conversation with BUCKHOUT, the prisoner told him that his wife had been intimate with CHAS. RENDALL and Mr. MAITLAND, and that Mr. RENDALL, senior had used his influence in getting young MAITLAND into his (BUCKHOUT's) house as a boarder.

In answer to a question put to Dr. BROWNE by Mr. CLINTON, to the effect that if it could be shown that BUCKHOUT, after leaving home on the plea that Mrs. BUCKHOUT would not let him have no more money, and that he was without a home, and on learning that Mrs. BUCKHOUT was about instituting proceedings for a divorce from her husband, the latter should immediately return home and renew his former friendly relations with his wife, he did not consider that circumstance as strong evidence of sanity on the part of BUCKHOUT, Dr. BROWNE remarked that he should.

Two other witnesses, AUGUST and CHRISTINA CYPHER, were again examined for the defense, but no new facts were elicited. The counsel for defense rested their case, when counsel for the prosecution commenced the introduction of rebutting testimony, but after examining two unimportant witnesses, the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

In consequence of the trial of BUCKHOUT encroaching upon next week, the July term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County, which was to commence on Monday next, has necessarily been postponed until the Monday following, 24th inst.

ALONG THE COAST.

Unfashionable Watering-Places—The Connecticut Coast—Indian Hunting-Grounds—Branford—Fishing, Sailing, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRANFORD, Conn., Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Between the Connecticut River on the one hand and the Housatonic on the other, the Connecticut shore line abounds in what may be termed unfashionable watering-places—quiet, unpretending, comfortable places where people go really for rest and to do as they like during the warm Summer months. And if they do not succeed in attaining both objects, it is their own fault. It is creditable to the common sense of New-Yorkers that they are gradually awakening to the fact that an endless round of dissipation is not absolutely necessary to enable them to keep cool; that there is more pleasure and comfort in being in old clothes, and as few of them as the laws will permit, than arrayed in gorgeous apparel; that the needed rest and recreation are quite as likely to be found when within hearing of the gentle murmurings of the Sound at Indian Neck, or Guilford, as when listening to the roaring of the mighty ocean at Newport or at Long Branch. Being neither a moralist nor a philosopher, but only a humble seeker of pleasure and recreation in my own way, I will not attempt to account for that perversity of taste which leads man to seek the great city-like watering-places instead of the quieter comforts of the smaller resorts. I hold my hands up in holy horror and exclaim: Alas! even while a ticket for Newport lies safely in my pocket-book.

New-London is the largest and the best known of the different points on the Connecticut coast. It is a popular place, always lively, always full, always pleasant—for a time. Many have built themselves cottages here, and already it is becoming a sort of a second edition of Newport. So far as prices are concerned, it has already attained a perfection of imitation that would astonish even the original. During the visit of the Yacht Club, which almost always occurs early in their annual cruise, New-London can rival the gayest of the gay, and the corridors and parlors of the Pequot echo nightly to the music of the band and the steps of the dancers. Coming south, we pass Guilford Point, Sachem's Head, Pine Orchard, Indian Neck, Branford Point, Double Beach, Savin Rock, Stratford, Charles Island, &c., all pleasant places, and annually well filled with their quota of visitors.

But the pleasantest point of all, to my liking, is Indian Neck, where I have spent many pleasant days. The place itself is a peninsula, extending out into the Sound from the quaint old town of Branford, and forming one of the arms by which is formed the rocky haven known as Branford Harbor. All around this locality were located the fishing-grounds of the Indians. The land on the Neck is owned by the First Ecclesiastical Society of Branford, and the way in which they became possessed of the property is rather curious. Briefly told by a writer of unquestioned authority, it appears that Branford was settled in 1644, and the title confirmed by the Governor in 1685, with the exception of the land known as Indian Neck, which was reserved for the Indians. The Ecclesiastical Society hold title to Indian Neck by grants from the town and the proprietors, and by purchase from the Indians. In 1732, the proprietors in town meeting made a grant to the Society of certain lands, including a portion of Indian Neck. From that time up to 1749, the Indians made several conveyances to the Society, so that it now owns in perpetuity over 200 acres of land. If it be any consolation to the Summer visitor to know that he is living on "sacred soil," let him make a bold strike for Indian Neck, the land of the "First Ecclesiastical Society."

On the neck, and on high ground, within a few rods of the water's edge, stands the Montowese Hotel, deriving its name from the illustrious son of the great Sagamore, MATTABESETT. Tradition fails to tell whether this copper-colored brave ever spent much of his time in this spot. Doubtless, however, it was a favorite playground for himself and his companions. Besides, it adds interest to the scene to sit by the water's edge, fanned by a cool breeze, shaded from the sun by the wide-spreading trees and watching the antics of the children, to think that two centuries ago Indian warriors wielded the tomahawk or smoked the calumet. At any rate, Indian bones are constantly found beneath the surface of the soil, so that if MONTOWESE was not there himself, he was there by proxy. The hotel, with the Indian name, is one of the best kept and most comfortable places of the kind to be found at any similar point. It will accommodate about 125 guests, just enough for a pleasant company, not enough to constitute a crowd. Near to the hotel is a handsome cottage, belonging to Mr. THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, and beyond it another, belonging to Mr. BEACH, of Branford. The fishing here is capital; but to be successful, an early morning start is necessary, which latter operation is altogether too painful to be often submitted to by the indolent. For sailing you have the whole Sound before you, with an occasional trip to the "Summer City," laid out on Capt. KIDD's money island. Here, it is said, the old freebooter buried his treasure. A fine beach affords every opportunity for bathing, and the drives to different points along the coast, to Pisquebaugh Lake, to Guilford Point, to the Twin Lakes, (if you don't lose your way and have a fair driver,) are varied and charming enough for any one. Then it is but a few minutes' ride from New-Haven, and but a little over three hours from New-York.

A word more. The hotel is kept without a bar, which keeps it free from objectionable characters, though ladies can get their favorite drinks by an early application to the proper authorities. In short, Indian Neck is a charming place for a tired man (or woman) to spend a few quiet weeks of rest and comfort. Several New-Yorkers are there already with their families, and more arrive daily. H. W. R.

Mr. Seward in Egypt—His Journey up the Nile.

Another of Miss RISLEY's graphic private letters describing incidents of Secretary SEWARD's tour in the East, is printed in the Fredonia *Censor*. It gives the experiences of the little party on its trip up the Nile, and accounts of the ruins of the temples they visited. They reached Assouan, Nubia, on the 21st of May. There they tarried, and the 22d Miss RISLEY writes:

"This morning we got up at 5 o'clock, and rode five miles on donkeys to Philæ to see the ruins of a beautiful temple, which is modern in comparison with the others we have seen, but one of the finest ruins in Egypt seen at a distance. It is built on an island a mile long, and nearly covers it. We got into a 'dahabeeah,' intending to come down the cataract, but the wind blew so hard that we thought it would be unsafe; so after looking at it some time we went [illegible] there. It is not much of a cataract, only [illegible]

"Last evening we were going a short distance to see an obelisk which had fallen, so OLIVE and I thought it would be pleasant to ride a camel. We got onto one and enjoyed ourselves quite well, but they make such an effort and so much motion in getting up and down, and we were so much afraid we might be thrown, I sincerely hope I may never be compelled to ride one. When we came home we found our pet, the monkey, cutting up all sorts of tricks. He was more lively than usual, but soon became so stupid, and walked so unsteadily, that we were afraid he had been poisoned, but on inquiry learned that he had stolen a bottle of Chateau yokem, taken out the cork, and drank half the contents of the bottle. No wonder he was tipsy.

"I have said nothing about the heat, which has been intense, the thermometer having been 120 and 130 degrees. I believe that after living through it, keeping well, I could live in a bake-oven. The flies are swarming in thousands, and as I write, my left hand is occupied in trying to keep them away.

"The scenery on the Nile is not in the least pretty. It is nothing but desert, with now and then a cultivated spot, or an occasional clump of date palms, and from five to ten miles back, low sand-stone hills, without a particle of green; and it is the same from Cairo to this place. It is low water now, but I don't imagine the scenery is any prettier in Winter; still it has been a glorious trip, and I have enjoyed it beyond expression. We are now on our way back, and expect to reach Cairo in a few days."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before I was out of my teens, forty years ago, or more, I was on a visit to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and during my stay there was induced to attend an evening lecture by the eccentric LORENZO DOW, who was widely known throughout the country. I see distinctly before me now that venerable man, with his flowing beard, his flashing eye, and his slouchy and peculiar dress. His subject was "Catholicism." He had but a few hearers, and those were probably more interested in the eccentricities of the man than in his prophetic utterances. He told his hearers that the American people were in great danger from the Irish Catholics, who were plotting in various ways to get possession of our country. All sorts of influences were to be brought to bear in the prosecution of the plot. It was to be conducted insidiously, not openly. The Jesuits were to play a special part. Seminaries for the education of young ladies were to be in full blast, with the hope of gradually converting them to the Catholic faith. The same agency was to be employed more or less in seminaries for young men. Asylums or Houses of Refuge were to be established for orphans and all destitute children with the determination to make each one of them a convert to the Catholic religion. Money was to be obtained by begging or otherwise of the Protestants for this apparently charitable purpose, and thus the Protestants were to be made to cut their own throats. I do not remember a tithe of what the speaker said upon the occasion, but I remember well his prophetic warnings. I little dreamed at the time that I should live to see such a fearful riot as we had in New-York City in 1863. Nor did it ever occur to me that any of my Protestant brethren, without reference to their sectarian views, would be forbidden to march in peaceful procession through our public streets. The revelation predicted by the seer or prophet whom I have quoted is at hand. The gauntlet of defiance has been thrown down, and we will be false to ourselves and our liberties—civil as well as religious—if we do not take it up. If we would not be worse than slaves, let us not wait till we are bound hand and foot in chains. Religious dogmatism and intolerance I have ever abhorred. Petty religious feuds serve to demoralize rather than to exalt the human character; nay, they often convert us into fiends, as we have seen today. Let Catholic and Protestant alike enjoy their religion untrammeled.

PROTESTANT.

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871.

A Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an out-of-towner who does not read all the papers, and consequently may have skipped some of the news, I am led by a desire to keep posted to ask for a little information. In this morning's TIMES you give a concise and comprehensive account of the recent disturbances in New-York City, but there is still one point that you have not cleared up, and that is as to who started, encouraged, and brought on the riot? I find that nearly all the accounts agree in saying that A. O. H. did it. The meetings were held at A. O. H.'s Head-quarters; the speeches were all made by an A. O. H.; a long letter was written to somebody by A. O. H. people who tried to see A. O. H. couldn't find him, it, or them, and so I'm left in the dark as to the identity of the riotous instigator. Initials are sometimes convenient, but often lead to confusion, and in this case it seems to me that the "truth of history" requires that such confusion should be avoided. I therefore ask you to solve for me this enigma:

Does A. O. H. mean ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, or, Any Old Hibern-ye, or, Ancient Order of Hibernians? Which is it—or is it both, or all?

Yours, BERGEN.

The Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegram from St. Louis, in your paper of this morning, states: "The County Collector today seized thirteen locomotives belonging to the Iron Mountain Railroad Company for non-payment of $60,000 taxes." Being absent from that city, I desire to state that this is a surprise to me and to every officer of the Railroad Company. The Assessor of Taxes stated to me that he knew of no law authorizing an assessment of our road, and no demand has been made upon us, to my knowledge. We claim an exemption from taxation under a clause in the original charter of the road of Jan. 25, 1837, which declares, in so many words, that "the stock of said Company shall be exempt from all State and county taxes," and another clause of the charter, declaring that "all the engines, cars, wagons, machines and other property belonging to said Company shall be deemed a part of the capital stock of said Company." The new Constitution of the State makes all property liable to taxation, and the question is raised whether the old charter of the new Constitution prevails in this case.

The Collector will be enjoined, and, if possible, made to answer in damages.

Very respectfully, THO. ALLEN,
President St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1871.

A Hint to the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would be needless to say that every respectable citizen applauds the manly, outspoken course of the TIMES during the exciting scenes through which we have recently passed. Will you permit an old reader and an occasional correspondent to make a suggestion, viz.: That Mayor HALL and his legal adviser, CHAS. O'CONNOR, seek a more congenial climate where a Protestant has no rights that a Romanist is bound to respect. I entertain no doubt that most of our citizens would bid them farewell with great pleasure. 1776.

Alsace and Lorraine—The California Protest.

The protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, which is being circulated among the natives of those provinces now residing in California, and has already been extensively signed in San Francisco, is as follows:

Whereas, Our native land has been ruthlessly torn from France, and, consequently, the responsibility of the events that have separated us from our mother country, rests solely upon those who were the instigators thereof, and,

Whereas, the present Republican Government, rendered powerless by the culpable want of foresight of the Empire, was compelled to accept conditions imposed at the point of the sword, and,

Whereas, That yielding to force is ever an act of necessity, never of free-will, and born free we have the right to fashion our own destiny, and also our own nationality, belonging solely to ourselves, is inalienable and cannot be assigned to another; and,

Whereas, A Government is only legal when based on the consent of the governed, but, through the voice of the representatives of Alsace and Lorraine, elected Feb. 8, 1871, the people proclaimed their determination to remain ever French; and,

Whereas, The vote of the Berlin Parliament, incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, notwithstanding the opposition of these provinces, is a flagrant outrage against our most cherished feelings, and an insult to the dignity of humanity;

Now, therefore, we do most solemnly declare

That we protest with all the force of our souls against the treaty of spoliation signed at Frankfort the 10th of May, 1871.

That we despise the hypocritical conqueror who pretends to purchase our loyalty with the milliards of France.

That we reject with disdain any friendly advances made by a barbarous enemy, who has destroyed our towns, burned our villages, assassinated our Francs-tireurs, and who in the trenches exposed our peasants to the balls of their brothers. That so far from dreaming of becoming Germans, we pledge ourselves to consecrate every moment of our lives to inspire our children, our brothers, our families and our friends with our hatred for Germany, until such time as Alsace and Lorraine are delivered from their bondage.

And finally, that today, as yesterday, henceforth and forever, we recognize no other country than France, our noble and well-beloved France. Long live France, one and undivisible. Long live the Republic, the country's only weal.

THE EVANGELIST.

The Evangelist and the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was surprised to see a labored defense and apology for the Tammany Ring in that so-called religious paper, the *Evangelist*, of this week. I did not understand the reason for such an article until I saw the explanation of it in your paper. The connection of the FIELD family with the "Ring" explains the mystery. When a religious paper contaminates itself with the low occupation of apologizing for crime, and by trying to make robbers and plunderers respectable, it is quite time for it to drop its religious cloak and step down into the political gutter occupied by the *World*, and openly fight for the devil in fact, as it now seems to be doing under cover of piety. I have taken that *Evangelist* for years, but will take it no longer, and I do hope all people who know and appreciate the difference between truth and hypocrisy, virtue and vice, conscience and covetousness, will also drop that paper, and let its circulation be confined to the devout JIM FISK, the Roman Catholic Tammany Ring, and its faithful advocates, the FIELD family, pious and profane.

A PRESBYTERIAN OF CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Mr. H. M. Field's "Evangelist" and the Tammany Ring.

From the Buffalo Express.

The FIELD family is somewhat distinguished in this country. CYRUS W. achieved imperishable honors in his efforts to connect the Old and New Worlds by a submarine cable. STEPHEN J. is an eminent jurist, and wears the ermine of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. DAVID D. has been one of the leading attorneys and counselors of the nation, and has immortalized his name as the advocate of the Erie Railway managers; and now last, though not least, of these distinguished brothers, HENRY M. has made a bold bid for fame, which may possibly prove to be attended with the prefix of an *in* before he is done with it. HENRY M. FIELD is a minister of the Gospel and editor of the *Evangelist*, the religious organ of the Presbyterian Society. Some motive, not fully understood, has moved him to come to the rescue of Tammany Hall and to make a defense for the present infamous and corrupt Government of New-York City. It is possible that a common brotherly sympathy is excited in the interest of DAVID DUDLEY, who seems to have fallen under a cloud of late by his professional services for FISK and GOULD. It is natural that there should exist a mutual feeling and bond of sympathy between these two eminent gentlemen, and that they should both feel annoyed at the loss of the good opinion of their fellows for either of them. It is also to be expected that they would both be anxious to make it appear that the cause they or either of them have subserved is not so bad as it is painted. However, let the motive be what it may, the fact is that the said HENRY M. FIELD, minister of the Gospel, and editor, &c., has taken the trouble to consult with one or two Tammanyites or their friends, from whom he learns that the great hue and cry against their corruption in the City Government is without foundation, and that after all they are a very nice sort of fellows and very much sinned against. Therefore he publishes an elaborate article in his religious newspaper, wherein he attempts to whitewash the official conduct of those who control the local affairs of the City, and to make out that New-York is as well governed and managed as other cities. Of PETE SWEENY, he says, he considers him the "most generous he had ever known in any public office. No suspicion of motives shall prevent us—blue Presbyterians that we are—from honoring the act of one who is a Catholic and an Irishman."

Of Mayor HALL he says many flattering things that few divines could be induced to say, and finally winds up with a brilliant peroration, exhorting his readers not to believe that these Tammany Sachems are as bad as represented.

Now we have greater faith in stubborn facts than these indefinite generalizations and broad denials. The facts and figures that have recently been fastened upon the Tammany Ring will not be easily set aside by the dash of any religious pen, however procured for the service. Now let Mr. FIELD or his readers look at the following from the TIMES of Monday and see if there is no cause for censure in the official conduct of New-York officials:

"There are twenty-four places rented for armories in this City, ostensibly for the use of the various regiments. Of these twenty-four places, fourteen only are occupied. For these fourteen there is paid from the City Treasury on warrants, drawn by Controller CONNOLLY and countersigned by Mayor HALL, the enormous sum of one hundred and ninety thousand six hundred dollars, ($190,600.) For the remaining ten, which are rented, paid for and not occupied, the sum of eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($85,500) is paid. For another place, which is not even left unused, but which is relet to other parties by the lessor—who is JAMES H. INGERSOLL, the partner of WM. M. TWEED in the chair business, and in the business of thieving from the public—the City pays five thousand dollars. The total amount paid by the City, therefore, for places of which only fourteen are used, is two hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred dollars, ($281,100,) or an average of a trifle over twenty thousand dollars each. The fourteen buildings, or parts of buildings, actually used, would be worth, for business purposes, at a very liberal estimate, not more than forty-six thousand six hundred dollars, ($46,600.) The exact amount, then, which is stolen from the tax-payers to meet the expenses of the Ring in the matter of fast horses and newspaper editors, in this one instance, is two hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, ($234,500.) Are our readers puzzled to account for Mr. CONNOLLY's obstinacy in refusing, and Messrs. HALL's, TWEED's and SWEENY's complicity in sustaining his refusal, to tell what has been done with the money of the public?"

Here is a verification of the statement of the divine apologist, that SWEENY is the "most generous he had ever known in any public office." Generous he undoubtedly is, but to whom and with what? To his cronies with the public funds, and perhaps to those who attempt a defense of Tammany.

We are sorry to see the columns of a religious paper prostituted to such base purposes as the defense of men and measures so notoriously corrupt and infamous as this New-York Ring and its policy are known to be throughout the land.

If HENRY M. FIELD has sought this method to dispel the cloud that has gathered over the head of his brother, he will doubtless find that his course will rather sink him as deep in the mire as DAVID DUDLEY has fallen by his defense of the infamies of Prince Erie and his associates.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The Tammany Ring has succeeded in hoodwinking HENRY M. FIELD, editor and proprietor of the *Evangelist*, into a defense of the corrupt Government of the City of New-York. Mr. FIELD has the biggest and meanest job on hand which was ever attempted by a religious newspaper. He may take his newspaper over to Tammany, but he cannot take the Presbyterian denomination over with it.

Had the Mob a Leader?—Edward L. Carey.

From the Sun, July 14.

The Hibernian Societies are primarily responsible for the attack upon the Orangemen. Their members do not deny this. They glory in it. Probably the most prominent man among them is Mr. EDWARD L. CAREY, a Port Warden, appointed by the Governor, at a salary of about $7,000 a year. Mr. CAREY took an active part in all the meetings of these societies. He bitterly denounced the Orangemen, and openly advocated an attack upon their procession. Not satisfied with arousing the passions of the Hibernians, an attempt was made to draw the Father Mathew Societies into the vortex. Last week the following advertisement appeared for three days in the columns of a City newspaper:

A MASS MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE men will be held at the hall of the Parent Society, No. 311 Broome-street, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Every temperance man in the City is invited and should be present, as business of unusual importance will be submitted for action.
JAMES BURKE, President.
WM. F. FOLEY and M. J. CALLERAN, Secretaries.

The meeting was held on Thursday evening. Nearly 300 prominent members of Father Mathew societies were present. Mr. CAREY took the chair. He said that the object of the meeting was to raise money for the erection of a Father Mathew monument. A committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. Meanwhile, Mr. CAREY endeavored to exclude reporters from the meeting. His object was soon made plain. As the Convention was about to adjourn he sprang to his feet and said that there was other work of a private nature to be done. Here some of the Father Mathew men left the hall, saying that they had never belonged to a secret society, and that they would never attend a secret meeting.

After the reporters were excluded, CAREY said that he wanted to see who were Orangemen and who were not. The time had come when they should prove themselves men and forever put a stop to the proceedings of the Orangemen. If the City authorities would not stop the parade, they would do it themselves. He then opened a list for the enrollment of those present who would be willing to shoulder their muskets early on the 12th of July, and "who would do as they were directed to do and ask no questions."

The Father Mathew men did not fall into the trap. Only four or five of them were enrolled. Nearly all were satisfied that the meeting was not called in good faith, and that its real object was masked under cover of an effort to raise a monument to the great Irish apostle of temperance.

Many misguided men were arrested on Wednesday. EDWARD L. CAREY has not been arrested. He is still a Port Warden, and holds his office at the will of the Governor of the State.

A WHISKY RIOT.

Lively Times in the Fifth Ward Brooklyn—Raid by Marines and Revenue Officials—Three of the Latter Shot.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the revenue authorities the illicit whisky men continue to carry on their nefarious traffic in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn with success. These stills produce the abominable liquid by the gallon, and the various gin-mills sell it in open defiance of all law. Within the past year, at least a dozen distinct raids have been made upon this locality, but while partial success has attended each of these efforts at suppression, the traffic has been again and again renewed, until to-day it stands upon almost as firm a basis as ever. Recognizing this fact, Gen. JOURDAN, the Assessor of the district, determined on Thursday night to administer a blow to the traffic from which it would not soon recover. Accordingly he summoned all the revenue officials to his aid, and at an early hour yesterday morning started for the scene of operations. At 2 A. M. Gen. JOURDAN was at the Navy-yard gate with thirty Deputy Assessors, eight Deputy Marshals and one gauger under his command. His presence at this point was at once communicated to the authorities in the Yard, and they, subject to previous agreement, speedily swelled the force by an addition of fifty marines, under the command of Col. BROWN.

All things being ready, the men were divided into squads of about half a dozen each, and dispatched by different routes to concentrate upon the salient point. After much maneuvering they met at a point known as GORMAN'S distillery, in Dickson's-alley; but here, to their astonishment, they found that their approach had been foreshadowed, and the still removed. They had, however, the poor satisfaction of knowing, by feeling the furnace, that the still could not have been taken away more than half an hour before, because the bricks were still warm. Failing to capture the still the next thing to do was, if possible, to capture the owner, but in this they were also frustrated, for GORMAN, having by some means learned of their approach, had cleared out, and his residence, which was in the vicinity of the distillery, was found empty.

Failing in this, as in their other effort, the company next betook themselves to the residence of PATRICK MCMAHON, in the same vicinity, against whom they had a warrant. Here they were more successful, for, although he learned of their approach in time to make an effort at escape, one of the deputies succeeded in getting an eye on him, and by a judicious use of his revolver, succeeded in bringing him to bay, and after a little swearing induced him to surrender. This he did, however, not with any great grace, for he, in his night-shirt, first jumped out of a second-story window, and leaped over several adjoining sheds before giving up; and when he did surrender himself it was only when the last alternative of death or capture presented itself.

From this point the officers next proceeded to the residence of an illicit distiller named CASSIDY, at the corner of York-street and Hudson-avenue, but before reaching his house they were ambuscaded on York-street by a company of roughs and boldly fired into. The assailants were all in a crouching position, and thus, while partially concealed, had a splendid opportunity to pick off the officials who stood in the open glare of the lamp-light. Despite this fact, however, the marines and the revenue officers lost no time in replying briskly to the shots of their assailants with powder and ball, and that they were not without effect in their efforts was evidenced by repeated groans from the party in ambuscade, as one or other of the party was struck. After about five minutes, pretty sharp fighting the outlaws determined to abandon the field, and with a rush they at once carried themselves off in the direction of the river. Seeing this Gen. JOURDAN ordered his men to advance and surround the house of CASSIDY. This was done with great promptitude, and that worthy gentleman, before he knew what the disturbance was about, found himself in the hands of the authorities. At first he felt like resisting, but seeing that there was no hope for escape he and his companion, MCMAHON, quietly submitted, and were carried to the United States Marshal's office. This ended the fight, and the officers dispersed and went to their homes. After the disturbance was over it was discovered that CLINTON GILBERT, one of the United States gaugers, was shot through the abdomen, and wounded so severely that his life was deemed in danger. Another bullet struck Capt. SELVAGE in the ankle of the right foot, and injured him so severely that it will be some time before he will be able to walk with ease, while a third shot injured the hand of Deputy Assessor WEEKS. Altogether, the affair was one of the most desperate of the kind that has occurred in the City for years, and the effectiveness with which the outbreak was met and quelled by the officials are of the most satisfactory character.

Yesterday afternoon the arrested men, CASSIDY and MCMAHON, were brought before a United States Commissioner and held in $5,000 bail each to answer on the 18th inst.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Hardware-Store and Tenement-House Consumed in Jersey City—Narrow Escape of Twelve Families—Loss $40,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the solemn warning of the fire bell denoted that a fire had broken out in Newark-avenue. The Police first observed smoke escape from the basement of the building, the first and second stories of which were occupied by the TERHUNE BROTHERS, hardware dealers, and the third, fourth and fifth were tenanted by twelve families. In quick time the flames spread rapidly and licked up everything within their devouring reach. The firemen worked with all their might, two or three companies particularly directing their energies to keep the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. By the time the store was burning inside the unhappy folks in the upper stories began to appear with little naked children tugging at the skirts of half-dressed mothers, the latter imploring the sympathizing crowd of spectators beneath, in the most piteous tones, to save them. A few escaped by the stairs, but the smoke soon became so dense and stifling that egress by that route was cut off. The first man brave enough to rush to the rescue of these creatures was Ex-Chief Engineer COYLE, of the old Fire Department, who heroically dashed up four flights of stairs, and returned with two children under his arms and a woman on his back. Others, inspired by COYLE'S example, ascended the burning pile, and rescued thirteen. The remainder of the inmates escaped by the firemen's ladders or the back windows. These unlucky people, thus rendered temporarily homeless, wore scarcely any covering, and all that they possessed of this world's goods perished in the flames. There was no fire-escape attached to this house, and all those families were huddled together in rooms more resembling prison-cells than human habitations. The firemen's conduct was much applauded.

The Chief Engineer ascertaining that the basement of the warehouse contained some barrels of kerosene, ordered it to be flooded with water. At 5 o'clock the flames were mastered so far as to ensure safety to the surrounding buildings. The interior of the hardware-store was completely gutted, and much damage was done by water. The origin of the conflagration is doubtful, and many opinions have been advanced regarding it, but an investigation may reveal the true cause. Mr. TERHUNE is insured for about one-half his loss in the following New-York companies: Market, $5,000; Sterling, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; New-Amsterdam, $2,500; Metropolitan, $2,500—total, $20,000; estimated loss, $40,000. The building is owned by EVAN JONES, of Plainfield, whose loss will be about $10,000. Insurance, if any, not known.

More Chinamen at Belleville.

The satisfaction felt with the performances of the Chinamen in Capt. HERVEY'S laundry at Belleville is so great that the force has been increased. "CHARLEY" MING, the book-keeper, went to San Francisco, and on Thursday returned to Belleville with fifty-two Celestials, making a total of 172 employed in the laundry. These men are not sought because of the cheapness of their labor, but because they can be depended on, and others cannot be secured. Capt. HERVEY has more work contracted for than he can finish in six months, and would gladly employ all the suitable hands he could secure. He has in his employ sixty or seventy girls, most of whom are Irish.

Award of Contracts for Public Work.

The following contracts for street-paving, constructing sewers, &c., were awarded by the Department of Public Works yesterday:

1—For paving Broome-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAMES GEARTY, at $7,774 80.

2—For paving Bayard-street, between Bowery and Baxter-street, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. EVERARD, at $6,535.

3—For paving Willett-street, from Grand to Rivington-street, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. EVERARD, at $7,265.

4—For paving Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. EVERARD, at $18,004.

5—For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. GEARTY, at $8,984.

6—For paving Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. EVERARD, at $5,163.

7—For paving Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. EVERARD, at $6,296.

8—For paving Astor-place, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. EVERARD, at $10,112.

9—For paving Eighth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, with Belgian pavement, and laying crosswalks at the intersecting streets where required, to JAS. GEARTY, at $3,450.

For outlet sewer in One Hundred and Eighth-street, with branches, to ABM. DOWDNEY, at $47,850.

For drains between Seventy-third and Eighty-first streets, to ED. BRADBURN, at $31,363 80.

For regulating, grading, flagging, &c., Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street, to JAMES RILEY, at $75,682 40.

For furnishing the Department with granite basin heads, to JOHN HOGAN, at $17,900.

STORING COMBUSTIBLES.

The Traffic in Kerosene Oil—1,087 Applications for Licenses—Form of License.

The Commissioners of the Fire Department are stringently enforcing all the provisions of the recently-passed law that are applicable to the safe storing of combustible materials and compounds, and consequently, during the last three weeks, the Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, has received 1,087 applications from dealers in kerosene oil, who are required to take out a license in order to continue their business. Each license costs $10. The form of license is as follows:

No. —.
FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
(STATE ARMS.)
BUREAU OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Pursuant to chapter 742, section four, of the Laws of the State of New-York for the year 1871, —— is hereby licensed and authorized by the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, with the consent of the Mayor of the said City to keep on sale as —— dealer, at —— place of business at No. — ——, in the City of New-York, Kerosene or other products of petroleum, or any similar oil to be used for heating or illuminating purposes, which shall not emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, by the test of G. TAGLIABUE'S instruments. To be stored, kept, labeled, sold and delivered in the manner and quantity provided for in said act, and in accordance with such regulations as may be established by this Department from time to time in reference to the same.

This license is revocable, at pleasure, is issued subject to the foregoing conditions, and with the express understanding that —— will use all possible care and diligence to avoid accident, and comply with the sections of said act, a copy of which is delivered and accepted herewith, that it is available only for the particular place of business named, is not transferable, and will expire on the —— day of ——, 187–.

In witness whereof, the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, have caused this license to be issued, signed by their President and attested by the Chief Clerk, this —— day of ——, 187–.
(SEAL.)
——, Chief Clerk. ——, President.

In addition there have been seventy-two applications to date for licenses to sell gunpowder and percussion caps. Others want licenses for the keeping of matches for sale, collodeon, guncotton, nitro-glycerine, dualin, nitrate of silver and nitrate of soda. Some have inquired of the department if wholesale dealers are required to take out a license, and their attention has been called to the following, which is an extract from the recently passed law: "Any person, firm or company dealing in, selling or giving away any combustible material, compound or product thereof, shall be required to take out a license on account of the business above specified, in which they are engaged."

Some of the dealers in liquid gas and other products of naphtha, have so far been defiant, and sought the aid of prominent politicians to induce the Commissioners not to enforce the law against them and close their establishments. It was semi-officially announced yesterday, that proceedings had been commenced, which would at once cause the proper enforcement of the law.

The whole number of licenses which were granted for the sale of fireworks to celebrate "our glorious Fourth," was 1,577.

Pigeon-Shooting on Staten Island.

A "pigeon shoot" of more than ordinary interest came off at the Richmond Club Grounds on Thursday afternoon, inaugurating that sport on Staten Island. The principal contestants were WM. M. PARKS and SAMUEL BURTON, (well known in the financial circles of this City,) ROBERT ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, the celebrated gunmaker, J. DOUGAL, of London, and Messrs. EDWARD and WILLIS BURTON, CLAWSON, UNDERHILL, METCALFE and LEGUIN, of Staten Island. The trap was pulled by the eminent JOHN WOOD, Esq., lighthouse keeper, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary. The first match was between Messrs. PARKS and ROBINSON, a match of five birds, each contestant killing his birds cleverly. On the tie, Mr. ROBINSON proved victor. The most interesting feature of the afternoon, however, was a match of five birds between Messrs. PARKS and SAMUEL BURTON, each party killing four, missing one. On tie it was agreed that the first miss should lose. Then came warm and clever work, each man killing his bird the moment it rose. It was a repetition of the old Wall-street game—brokers at one end of the gun, pigeons at the other. Manifestly the latter had no chance. It was observed that when, by accident, the innocent pigeon got away, back he came, of his own accord, within reach of the gun, and was of course dropped without further preliminary. After fifteen birds had been killed successively on each side, Mr. PARKS, who seemed somewhat nervous and fatigued, proposed a draw and divide, the proposition being accepted. The sport culminated with an excellent dinner, provided by that erectest and squarest (as well as most angular) of landlords, Hon. DAVID RYERS. Present on the ground we noticed Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, Gen. Huddleson, Col. Dexter Allen, Hon. Geo. Ellis, Sergt. John Baxter, and several other prominent residents of Staten Island, as well as a number of ladies, who strayed around the trap in happy confidence. The affair was an eminently pleasant one, and promises to be the first of a successful series, unless the interference of Mr. BERGH should nip the sport untimely in the bud.

Singular Complication—Story of a Gambler.

A short time since Mr. T. ROSE, a well-known sporting character, entered a faro bank in the Bowery, kept by PATRICK BRANNIGAN, and won $90 in the play. On demanding the money he received a $50 bill and four bills of the denomination of $10 each. With his gains he speedily set out for Saratoga, where he "put up" at the first hotel in this celebrated watering-place. After a few days sojourn he determined to return to New-York, and presented this $50 bill in payment for board. On examining it the clerk returned it remarking that it was counterfeit, and having no more money at hand Mr. ROSE found himself in a rather awkward predicament. Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, who was apprised of the event, relieved him of his embarrassment by liquidating his debt, and in no very amiable condition of mind, Mr. ROSE returned to the City, vowing vengeance against PAT BRANNIGAN, with whom he immediately sought an interview. On charging him with his offense, BRANNIGAN denied having ever had any transaction with the irate Mr. ROSE, particularly in regard to counterfeit $50 bills. ROSE made known the circumstances of the case to United States Commissioner SHIELDS, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of BRANNIGAN. The bill was produced, and sent to the experts, CLARKE BROS., Chambers-street, to pass upon its genuineness, when it was ascertained that it was perfectly good, and they were willing to change it for him. BRANNIGAN was, of course, discharged, and half an hour subsequently ROSE was relating the incident to a delighted crowd of Deputy Marshals and Sheriffs over some strong Bourbon at Delmonico's.

Highway Robbery in the Newark Meadows.

CASPER WEEDER, living in New-York, and having a flour-store in the City, and one on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday made complaint before the authorities of Newark and Jersey City, stating that on Wednesday night, while on the meadows between the two cities, he was gagged and robbed of $725, and a gold watch worth $200. He had been engaged in making collections in Newark, and when returning by the turnpike, at 9 o'clock in the evening, he was set upon by five men. He was knocked insensible, and, after being gagged, was robbed, and left lying in the wagon. He was so badly injured that on arriving home he could give no account of himself, and the matter has been kept from the authorities two days. Only $200 was in checks, the balance, $525, being in ready money. The assault took place near the same spot at which MAHONEY was so mysteriously killed two months ago.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

James M. Boyd vs. Louis Schlesinger et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event unless plaintiff consent to modification of judgment so as to direct a specific performance as to the whole property sold, and on payment of the whole consideration money provided to be paid by the contract, in which case the judgment will be so modified without costs of appeal.

Floyd Bailey et al. vs. John T. Martin; Chas. G. Lawrence et al. vs. The American National Bank; Jacob L. Wyckoff vs. The Queens County Ferry Company; judgments affirmed with costs. Opinions by INGRAHAM, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

James T. Tapscott vs. Wm. D. Morgan; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Hendrickson vs. Kelly; order granted.
Hornseman vs. Lippman; order for commission.
Lash vs. Teller; motion granted.
Carland vs. Reid; reference ordered.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..113¼		100 Cons. Coal of Md..	39½
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..112⅞		100 do..........	39¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 R..111⅞		300 West. Un. Tel.....	58⅞
10,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	46	500 do..........	58
4,000 Mo. St. 6s......	95½	45 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	53
1,000 do..........	96	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	
1,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act..	55	bet. call....	60¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.....	97½	10 Adams Ex.......	81¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs. 101¼		100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	96¼
1,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo....	99½	100 Erie.......bet. call.	28
		100 Un. Pac.........	29½
2,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs.	99	100 L. S. & Mich. So. b. c.	108⅜
1,000 do..........	99	300 do..........	108⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	88¾	100 Mich. Cen.......	121
4,000 do..........	88⅞	70 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	72¼
21,000 do..........	88½	100 do..........	71⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.	92½	100 do..........	72
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.....	88	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	90
5,000 P. F. W. & Chi. 3d.	100	100 Chi. & R. I.......	107¾
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.	94½	200 do....bet. call.	107⅞
1,000 Ohio & Miss. Con.	92	200 Tol., Wab. & W...	58⅞
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92½	200 do..........	58½
10,000 C. C. & Ind. C. 1st.	87½	200 do..........	58⅞
3,000 N. J. Cen. n. bds.	104⅞	100 Del., Lack. & W...	109
5 Hanover Bank.....	104	100 Ohio & Miss.......	44
13 Continental Bank.	100	300 Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	30¼
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.	115¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	85
		200 South-side.....b. c.	74

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	114⅞	100 Canton Co.....b. c.	79
2,500 do..........	114⅞	100 do..........	79½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	96⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	113⅞	100 Erie.......bet. call.	28⅞
2,500 do..........	113⅞	100 do..........	28
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112⅞	300 L. S. & Mich. So...	108⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..........	112½	100 do....bet. call.	108⅜
		100 Union Pacific.....	29½
22,000 U. Pac. 1st.....	88⅞	12 Panama..........	80¼
100 Consol. Coal of Md.	40½	100 do..........	80
100 Mariposa Mining..	3½	200 C. & R. I. bet. call.	107⅞
200 Mariposa Pf......	6	700 do..........	108
200 do...bet. call.	5½	100 Ohio & Mississippi	44¼
200 do..........	5⅞	100 do..........	44⅞
100 D. & H. Can...s60.	122	400 do....bet. call.	44⅞
100 H. & St. Jo., Pf..	85		

FRIDAY, July 14—P. M.

Wall-street was duller than usual today, even for Midsummer. The absenteeism of the Brokers is quite as marked as among their customers. The attendance at the Stock Exchange is falling off, in consequence of the want of orders and the want of confidence, at the same time, in speculating in the Railway Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares, for the Fall campaign. The amount of business at the Exchange Board in these Stocks is very light, on what might be called strong bidding prices for three or four of the prominent Western Roads. The Stock and Scrip of the New-York Central are barely steady. The Reading Stock is firm, on a small offering.

In the Public Funds there was a fair business done at steady figures. The 5-20s of 1867 left off 112⅝@112¾ ⅌ cent., while the price of Gold was 112⅛@112¼ ⅌ cent. The latter was a fraction stronger than at the close of the Gold Room last night. The supply of Exchange was less free and the rates ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher than early in the week. London, 60 days, 110⅛@110⅜ ⅌ cent. There is little or no export demand for Gold, however, for the steamer of Saturday.

The Southern State Bonds and the Railway Mortgages are generally dull. The abundance of Money at cheap rates on call loan seems to have little or no influence upon the actual investment of the public in Railway Mortgages, of recent creation, which promise from 6@7 ⅌ cent. in Gold to 7@8 ⅌ cent. in Currency per annum. There is a certain amount of trade, however, in these securities going on all the time for European account, which, added to the constant Foreign demand for our Public Funds, has a favorable influence on Exchange.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The general market leaves off dull:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¾	112⅞
American Gold	111⅞	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96½	96½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	91½	91½
Reading Railroad	111⅞	111⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108⅜
North-west Common	72	72½
North-west Preferred	90	90⅛
Pacific Mail	44¼	44⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80¼
St. Paul Common	59½	59⅞
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	44½
Toledo and Wabash	58½	59⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅞	58⅞
Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Union Pacific	29½	29⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	99⅛	99⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	88⅜	88⅜
Consolidation Coal	39⅞	40⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

Gold receipts	$786,674 00
Gold payments	1,504,334 28
Gold balance	86,199,281 06
Currency receipts	1,551,056 93
Currency payments	316,793 97
Currency balance	5,043,170 89
Customs	426,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅞	10-40 reg.	111⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅞	10-40 coup.	112⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅞	6s currency	114⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71⅞	Ark. 7s, Miss., O. & R. R.	47
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	71	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Va. 6s, old	66½	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Va. 6s, new bds.	73	Ind. 6s, War Loan	109
Va. 6s, reg., old	54	Ind. 5s	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	91	Mich. 6s, '73	99
N. C. 6s, old	45½	Mich. 6s, '78	99
N. C. new bds.	27	Mich. 6s, '83	99
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	85	N. Y. reg. B'ty L.	108
Mo. 6s	96	N. Y. coup. B'ty L.	107¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	94½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103¼
La. 6s, Levee bds.	79	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103¼
La. 8s, Levee bds.	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103¼
La. 8s, Levee bds., '75	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	79½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103¼
Cal. 7s	111⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103¼
Conn. 6s	100⅞	Y. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ala. 8s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	47		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.	81¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Han. & Naples 1st	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	85½
Erie 1st Ext.	101⅞	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	87
Erie 1st Ind.	92½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	96½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100¼
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	86	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	84	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	N. J. Cen. new bds.	104
Long Dock bds.	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102½
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Har. 1st, 7s	101⅞	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s	92	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	98
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	91½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	110½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	88
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	97	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	101½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½
Cen. Pac. bds.	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pac. 1st bds.	88⅞	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	84	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	88	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	108½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	99
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	88½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st	88
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs.	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs.	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87½
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Del., L. & W. 1st	99½	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	88½
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	89½
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	93½	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77½
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	89	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	22
Tol. & W. 2d	91	Cedar Fall & M. 1st	84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	104
Manhattan	155	Metropolitan	135
Merchants'	117½	People's	145
Mechanics'	138	East River	112½
America	145	Nassau	108
City	225	Continental	100
Phenix	107	St. Nicholas	128
North River	100	Marine	160
Gallatin National	121	Commonwealth	95
Merchants' Exchange	104	New-York County	175
Leather Manuf.	180	Importers' & Traders'	175
State of New-York	113½	Park	155
Commerce	118	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	117	Central National	106
Ocean	94	Second National	120
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	112
American Exchange	115½	Ninth National	115½
Pacific	200	Tenth National	124
Bank of N. America	108½	Gold Exchange	79

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
United Co.'s of N. J. (Camden & Amboy and New-Jersey Transportation Co.) Seven per cent. Bonds; Lehigh Valley Seven Per Cent. Bonds; Louisville and Nashville Seven Per Cent Mortgage Bonds. For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Ex.-Place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Spirits Turp., bbls.	39
Bees-wax	10	Resin, bbls.	3,632
Cotton, bales	75	Oil-cake, pkgs.	227
Copper, bbls.	177	Cut-meats, pkgs.	230
Copper, cakes	107	Pork, bbls.	310
Eggs, bbls.	863	Lard, tcs.	522
Flour, bbls.	10,585	Stearine, pkgs.	94
Wheat, bushels	123,338	Tallow, pkgs.	85
Corn, bushels	84,500	Grease, pkgs.	94
Oats, bushels	47,457	Butter, pkgs.	1,638
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pkgs.	24,500
Beans, bbls.	10	Pea-nuts, bushels	498
Meal, bags	225	Spelter, pieces	325
Hops, bales	352	Sumac, bags	218
Goat-skins, bales	4	Tobacco, hhds.	516
Hides, No.	2,736	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,388
Hides, bbls.	3	Whisky, bbls.	450
Leather, sides	12,492	Wool, bales	1,425
Lead, pigs	7,200	Mustard-seed, bags	45
Crude Turp., bbls.	171		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nemesis*, for Liverpool—12,939 boxes Cheese, 334 boxes Bacon, 375 pkgs. Butter, 30 bales Furs, 15,731 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Flour, 3 casks Bees-wax.

By the ship *Louisa*, for Bristol—30,046 bushels Wheat, 7,967 bushels Corn, 957 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Riverside*, for Dublin—12,810 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Albena*, for Havre—6,000 Staves, 719 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Sunshine*, for Lubeck—2,428 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Firdar*, for Rostock—1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 525 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Hannibal*, for Gibraltar—2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,687 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Marianna V.*, for Lisbon—102 cases Drugs, 12,000 Staves, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 150 boxes Extract, 90 hhds. Tallow, 27,247 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Rachele*, for Odessa—1,148 bbls. Resin, 65,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at old prices, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, on a limited offering of desirable grades, leading to an advance of ¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 bags by the *Italy*, 1,560 bags by the *S. L. Fitzgerald*, and 500 bags by the *Ptolemy*, on private terms. Other kinds have been moderately inquired for at steady rates. We quote: Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold.

CANDLES—Have been dull at old rates.

COCOA—Has been firm in price on light offerings, but has been without activity.

COTTON—Has advanced an ⅛c. ⅌ lb., on a more active inquiry for early delivery, with sales reported, since our last, of 4,967 bales (of which 259 bales were to arrive,) including 1,387 bales to shippers, 1,499 bales to spinners, 110 bales to speculators, and 1,991 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., though closing ⅛c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. off the highest figures; sales, 17,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 200 bales at 20c., August, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 600 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c.; September, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 500 bales at 20c., 700 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c.; 100 bales at 19⅞c., October, 100 bales at 19⅝c., October, 100 bales at 19⅝c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 19⅜c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; 100 bales at 19⅛c., January, 100 bales at 19c., and today, for July, short notice, 400 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c.; July, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20 1-16c., 800 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20 3-16c.; August, 900 bales at 20⅛c., 500 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20 13-32c., 300 bales at 20⅜c., 450 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 300 bales at 20½c., 300 bales at 20 3-16c.; September, 1,200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 700 bales at 20 5-16c.; October, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; November, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; November and December, 200 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; 200 bales each, at 19c., together; 100 bales each, at 19¼c., together; December, 400 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c.; January, 100 bales at 19c. Exchanges, ¼c. paid to exchange 200 bales September for 200 bales August; even, 100 bales September for 100 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19⅞c.; August, 20.09c.; September, 19.89c.; October, 19.09c.; November, 18.73c.; December, 18⅝c.; January, 18⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 75 bales, including 33 bales from Norfolk, 34 bales from Wilmington, 8 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,052
Receipts last week	8,741
Receipts since the preceding week	3,317
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,051,212
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	......
Exports since Sept. 1	607,429
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	60,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and for the week, with comparisons:

	Friday. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	557	3,106	3,455	1,042
New-Orleans	1,346	6,683	6,407	2,145
Mobile	107	730	967	436
Savannah	18	929	1,038	2,564
Charleston	146	1,312	1,372	1,326
Wilmington	50	257	250	85
Norfolk	120	863	1,581	499
Baltimore	22	405	545	162
New-York	8	1,009	851	274
Boston	18	79	13	345
Various	....	o. p. 120	o. pt. 72	....
Total	2,398	15,492	16,551	9,465
This day last week	2,937	....	16,551	....
This day last year	2,023	....	....	9,465
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	....	....	....	3,904,323
Same time last year	....	....	....	2,854,061

Liverpool.

	—Week ending— July 14, 1871. Bales.	July 14, 1870. Bales.
Sales of the week	127,000	58,000
Of which exporters took	8,000	7,000
Of which speculators took	38,000	4,000
Total stock	860,000	393,000
Of which American	392,000	320,000
Total import of week	25,000	72,000
Of which American	11,000	37,000
Actual export	10,000	6,000
Amount afloat	488,000	473,000
Of which American	93,000	70,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, July 14, 1870 .... 9¼d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, July 14, 1870 .... 20¼c.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for most descriptions within our previous range.

FRUIT—Lager Raisins have been in fair demand at steady rates; 4,800 boxes were sold at equal to $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ box. Of Currants, 125 bbls. were placed at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Sardines have been in request, with sales of 200 cases, at 18¼c.@18½c. for quarter boxes. Some 30 cases Turkish Prunes were sold at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb.; other kinds quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered freely and quoted 10c.@15c. a barrel lower, on a moderate trade. The export inquiry has been somewhat brisker at the reduced figures, with holders meeting the demand quite promptly, chiefly within a range of from $5 50@$6 for shipping extras. In trade and family brands, business has been slow within our revised range. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 85@$6; very good to Fancy at $6@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 80@$6, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 75@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 25
Extra State	5 65@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in more request, partly for export, but at lower prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been on a moderate scale since our last, opening with some indications of increased firmness on a restricted offering of stock, particularly of prime dry samples, but closing heavily, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, who were not disposed to operate with much freedom. The bulk of the business has been in Spring, on the basis of $1 42@$1 43 for average to prime dry No. 2, closing at $1 42 for straight Chicago; $1 39@$1 41 chiefly at $1 40 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 30@$1 35 for ordinary No. 1 Chicago do., with $1 44 bid, and $1 47 asked for No. 1 Milwaukee, ⅌ bushel. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has attracted less attention within a range of from $1 40@$1 53, with a boat-load of prime Amber, of last year's crop, reported sold at $1 53 ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been very quiet within our range. Of the offerings of Spring Wheat, the larger portion consisted of soft steamer grades, which holders seemed rather eager to place at the close, thus tending to depress values. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 50@$1 52; No. 1 Spring at $1 42@$1 46, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 42@$1 43, afloat; Soft do. $1 31@$1 40; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 45@$1 52; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 60@$1 80; New Amber do. at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been fairly active and rather stronger in price, with a less urgent offering of desirable samples. The trade demand has been good, and the export inquiry fair. The main business has been in Mixed Western at from 71c.@72½c., chiefly at 72c. for dry samples. There has been very little movement in White or Yellow Corn, the offerings of which were limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, at 66c.@72½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 72c. for dry samples of Canal afloat; and 69c.@71c. for steamer grades; 73c.@75c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 75c.@80c. for White Western; and 80c. for White Southern. Rye has been quiet since our last at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for new State. Barley-malt has been inactive at from 90c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in moderate demand and quoted steady. The offerings of prime samples of White were very limited, and holders were quite confident in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 64½c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c. for Mixed Western afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 70c. for prime White Western and Ohio, and 48c. for damaged, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances hence, since our last, have been as follows: 500 bbls. Flour, 15,731 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 957 bbls. Flour, 30,046 bushels Wheat, and 7,967 bushels Corn for Bristol; 12,810 bushels Wheat for Dublin, and 27,247 bushels Wheat for Lisbon. And from Philadelphia, 20,242 bushels Wheat for Belfast.

The following boats passed Fultonville, twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 12, 1871:

Lumber—E. Fleming, M. F. James, Mark Johnson, Alex. Bowley, Monitor, Belle Andas, Robt. Newell, Josh. Clement, Major H. A. Barnum, W. H. McGilvra, Buffalo; Della Merry, Sarah Jane, C. C. Warner, Four Sisters, A. D. Ene, Two Brothers, J. Fisher, Jr., Oswego; Will. & Al. Northrup, Rome; H. Paddock, Phenix; Robert, J. A. Merwin, Lyon's Falls; Lena Rivers, Corning.

Iron Ore—Colonel Russett, Rome.

Coal—Josiah Watkins; S. H. Gridley, Geneva.

Corn—P. G. Leight, Pallas, Ezra Downer, R. C. Palmer, W. S. Storms, Geo. S. Snyder, M. Graves, Geo. Travers, M. J. Glenn, C. H. Daniels, W. C. Bradstreet, Adrian, Mandana, Buffalo; Crson Breed, C. A. Brown, Middland, Oswego.

Pig-iron—Minnie Armstrong, Utica.

Staves—M. Bark, Florence, Buffalo.

Oats—Kate Green, City of New-York, Buffalo.

Salt—Hiram Dobson, H. G. Gere, Syracuse.

Wheat—H. D. Walbridge, Post Boy, Sam Morgan, C. Murphy, Hiram Finch, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Bagging, sales of 5,600 rolls Domestic were made here and in Boston at 19¼c.; market otherwise dull.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in quite moderate request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in limited demand at from 65c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite firm, but inactive. Sales of 100 bales Jute Butts were made at 4c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been steady and in pretty fair demand at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. The offerings of the better grades have been quite limited. Receipts, 352 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELL'S notices the week's business thus: "We have to report a dull market. Prices are only sustained by continued unfavorable reports from the English plantations. Should any marked improvement in the grounds present itself within the next fortnight, a decline in values would be likely to follow. The season is now so far advanced, that speculators are obliged to operate with great caution, lest they find themselves saddled with stocks which will be difficult to find market for when the new crop comes in. Our brewers take the same view of the case, and are buying only in sufficient quantities to meet their present requirements. The Continental crop will now be watched with more than usual interest. Reports from all the districts excepting Belgium are discouraging, and point to a small yield. England will hardly know how to get along without German hops, and if she has to depend entirely upon America for her deficiency, our growers will be apt to realize remunerative prices. It behooves them, therefore, to take extra pains in the culture and care of their yards this Summer, and strive, as far as possible, to improve the quality of their produce.

	Bales.
Receipts of the week	1,157
Receipts corresponding week last season	305
Total receipts of the season	59,567
Total receipts corresponding season last year	100,435
Exports of the week	2,995
Total exports of the season	15,077
Total exports same time last year	56,077

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following under date of July 1: "A fair amount of business has been passing during the past week, at a slight advance on last week's quotations, and prices still exhibit a tendency to improve. The plantation reports can hardly be worse. They show no improvement, and will in all probability develop into a total blight. Continental reports, with exception of Belgium, are more unfavorable."

Prices current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
Californians	12@15@20
New-Yorks	9@11@13
Easterns	8@ 9@11
Wisconsins	7@ 8@10
Michigans	7@ 8@10
Ohios	7@ 8@10
Olds	4@ 3@ 4
Yearlings	4@ 5@ 6
Yearlings, Californians	6@ 7@ 8

HIDES—The market has been dull since our last; prices, however, have not varied materially. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 21@27 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@23½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected, Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected. Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19½c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 18½c.@20c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 20@23 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 25@32 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 20@23 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 22@23 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 22@22 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 40@60 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 12½c.@12½c., gold, selected; California, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; Para, 25@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@90 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., 25½c.@27c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 8@10 lbs., 26c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 26c.@27c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 18c.@18½c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9¼@12¼ lbs., 15c.@15½c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The inquiry has been fair for most kinds of stock, and prices have been quoted steady.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm in price, and moderately active. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

METALS—Of Ingot Copper, further sales of 300,000 lbs. were reported for forward delivery at 22c. ⅌ lb. Market firm. Iron has been held with confidence, but has been quiet, since our last. Lead, Spelter and Zinc remain as last noticed. Of Tin, 750 boxes Charcoal Terne were placed at $8 25, gold, ⅌ box; market strong.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in some request within our previous range. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet since our last, on the basis of $2 12½@$2 20 for Strained; sales, 850 bbls.; receipts, 3,632 bbls.; exports, 1,700 bbls. Tar has been in some demand and quoted about steady; sales, 50 bbls. Washington at $2 87½ ⅌ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been quite sparingly sought after, but quoted firm on light offerings, at 53c. for prompt delivery, with sales reported of 80 bbls. To arrive, some lots have been offered at 50c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 15@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been limited. Prices have not varied much. Linseed has been quoted at 84c., in casks, by crushers. An outside lot of 7,500 gallons was placed at 82c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Sales of 100 tons City were reported at $40 50, gold, ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been very lightly dealt in at 14¼c. for early delivery. Shipping Crude has been in slack request at 18¼c.@19c., here, and 18½c.@18⅞c. at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 2,740 bbls., and for the week 12,429 bbls. From the Creek the advices have been of a restricted movement on the basis of $4 50@$4 55 for Lower, and $4 60@$4 65 for Upper Road deliveries, various options. Refined has been comparatively quiet and irregular in the local market on the basis of 25⅛c. for Standard White from the hands of receivers; 25¼c.@25⅜c. for do., old contracts, with sales reported of 10,000 bbls., old contracts, deliverable suitable to vessels, in the current month, at 25⅛c. ⅌ gallon; and at Philadelphia, the reported sales have been confined to 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 25¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,845 bbls. today and 23,466 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence have been 3,428 bbls. for Lubeck, 1,650 bbls. for Rostock, 2,200 bbls. and 1,687 cases for Gibraltar, and 65,000 gallons for Odessa; and from Philadelphia, 218,674 gallons for Antwerp, 75,430 gallons for Genoa, and 500 gallons for St. John, Porto Rico. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at 28c.@29c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in limited demand at 9¼c.@9⅝c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand for prompt delivery at easier and irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $14 70@$14 80, for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50, chiefly at $13, for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a lively inquiry noted for new Western, on the basis of $14 95 seller July, $15@$15 10 seller August, $15 12½ seller August and September, $15 seller September, and $14 50 seller eight months from Nov. 1; sales, 5,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in demand at from 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in demand at 12½c.@12¾c. for Hams; 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14c.@15½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured; 7c.@7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies; 8c.@8½c. for Clear do. ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon has been at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Old Long Clear; 8c. for old Short Rib; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Clear; 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 80 pkgs. Lard has been in good demand partly for export, at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 1,400 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for Western Steam, and 10c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller December, at 10⅛c., and seller December and January, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in very moderate demand within our former range; sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$13 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue in request at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter has been in light request at former rates; State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 15c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@13c., ⅌ lb. The day's receipts were 1,638 pkgs. Cheese has been in slack demand at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy, 8c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 24,500 boxes.

SKINS—Have been slow of sale since our last, within our range: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Angostura, 35c.@38c.; Sisal, 40c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@37c.; Madras, each, 35c.@40c.; Patna, each, 42c.@45c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in request and steady, including Castile at 11¼c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 6¾c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been without activity, sales having been confined to 381 hhds. at 8¾c. for inferior, 9¼c. for low to strict fair refining Cuba and Porto Rico, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for grocery do., 11¼c., for Demerara, about 9¼c. for Molasses Sugar; also 350 boxes Havana, low grade, on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅞c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 10c.@10⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continues in good request at 11c.@13¼c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in fair supply and demand at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 165,000 lbs. Tallow, at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.; 100 hhds. do., at Boston, at about full market rates; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¼c.@13¼c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c., ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 52c.@60c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 39c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a good inquiry for Kentucky, with sales reported of 700 hhds. at 5¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf has been in rather more request, and sales have been reported of 100 cases 1869 Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers at 35c.@55c., and 329 cases 1870 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers and Seconds on private terms. Of Havana, 300 bales have been sold at 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5⅛c.@ 6¼c.	6½c.@ 7¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c.@ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Good do.	7½c.@ 8¼c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Fine do.	9c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@10½c.
Selections	9½c.@10½c.	11c. @12½c.

And Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	15c. @18c.	12½c.@15c.
Binders and Seconds	25c. @30c.	15c. @20c.
Wrappers, lots	40c. @45c.	25c. @35c.
Fine Wrappers	50c. @65c.	35c. @50c.
New-York State Fillers	12c. @15c.	12½c.@15c.
Average lots	25c. @30c.	22½c.@25c.
Wrappers	30c. @40c.	25c. @35c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	22½c.@25c.	18c. @27½c.
Wrappers	22c. @40c.	25c. @45c.

We quote Spanish as follows: *Havana*—Common, 86c.@85c., currency; good, 87½c.@95c., currency; fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@$1, currency; II cuts, $1 15, currency; average lots, $1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 18c.@22c., in bond; bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in request, at about former rates, with sales reported of 340 bbls., mainly at 94⅛c., for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderately active inquiry for Flour and Grain room, but rates have shown less firmness. Some revival of Cotton shipments has been noted, at uniform figures. In general cargo there has been a moderate movement reported, with the advantage in favor of shippers. The chartering business has been fairly active, with the main call for Grain and Petroleum vessels; vessels for Tobacco and general cargo were in some request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,200 bales Cotton, mostly by sail, at ⅛d., but partly by steam at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6¼d., in bags; 15,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d.@6½d.; 13,800 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7½d.; 7,800 bushels Grain, by do. at 8d. for Wheat, or 7¼d. for Corn; 7,800 bushels Wheat, to fill up, at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.; 300 tcs. Lard, by do., reported at 35s.; 70 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 17s. 6d.; 100 hhds. do., by steam, from Boston, on private terms; 200 tons Borate of Lime, by sail, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also an American bark of 470 tons register, with general cargo from Philadelphia, on private terms; a British bark, of 421 tons register, with general cargo from Boston, on private terms. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s.; 2,000 bbls. do., by steam, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d.; 70,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 350 hhds. Tobacco, by do., at 25s.; and 1,000 bales Hops, by steam, at ¾d. ⅌ lb.; also, the British steam-ship *Denmark* placed on the berth, for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 34,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ standard bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 35s., and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, of 516 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 459 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 6s., or 5s. 3d. extra if to the West Coast of Ireland, and 5s. 6d. if to Penarth Roads, for orders; another, of 443 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters do. (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d., with 3d. off if direct; another, of 515 tons register with about 2,200 quarters Wheat at 6s. 3d., privileges extending to the Continent; another of 552 tons register, with 3,200 quarters Grain and 500 bbls. Flour, at 6s., or 12 to Penarth Roads at 6s. 6d. if to Gloucester or Bristol at 5s. 1½d., and if to Cardiff or Newport at 5s. 3d., and the Flour at proportionate rates; an Austrian bark, with 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; a Norwegian bark, of 426 tons register, with 3,200 quarters Grain, on an English charter; a British brig, of 426 tons register, (now at New-Haven,) with 1,400 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 6s., privileges extending to the Continent; an American bark, (now at Gloucester, Mass.,) of 573 tons register, with Phosphates, from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, at 30s.; and a French bark, of 376 tons register, reported with Grain, from Philadelphia, without particulars. For a Continental port direct, a North German bark, of 426 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Cronstadt, an American bark, of 506 tons register, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d.; and a ship, of 635 tons register, with about 4,300 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For the Mediterranean, a British brig of 276 tons register, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Venice, an Austrian brig of 285 tons register, with 3,000 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold, ⅌ case. For Quebec, a British bark of 879 tons, and another of 861 tons register, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For an Eastern port, a British brig of 226 tons register, on private terms. From Sidney, C. B., for New-York, a British brig of 226 tons register, with coal, at $3 ⅌ ton.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1871.

There was a small trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards; only 214 head of fresh horned Cattle arrived; the quality was medium; prices ranged from 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt.@7½ cwt., on 57 lbs., to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was slow, as butchers conspired hard to reduce prices. The quality on hand was generally fair; the worst lots were from Texas; prices ranged from 8c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt.@8½ cwt., on 55 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Sheep are firm from 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; choice Jersey Lambs were in demand at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Hogs have fallen since our last report; prices today were 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb., live weight; 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb., City Dressed.

SALES TODAY.

P. MCCAFFERTY sold for self 77 Steers, Texans, fair for such like, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. E. HURD sold for W. V. WOOD 71 steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. HURD sold for self 45 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. VIRET sold for W. V. WOOD 33 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. DOLBEY sold for self 148 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. R. MURRAY sold for D. SHERMAN & Co., 51 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; also, 16 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for D. SHERMAN 91 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. MOSES sold for self 10 Steers, Texans, common Cattle, at 9c. ⅌ lb., net weight 5¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 320 Steers, mixed Illinois and Texans, from common to good, the best from 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., the Texans from 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt.@7½ cwt.; also, for KOUNT & SPECK, 60 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. J. C. FAGAN sold for self 50 Steers, Texans, at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 17 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 83 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 330 Sheep, weight 2,970 lbs. at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 18,200 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 372 Sheep, weight 32,120 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 85 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; all former going lots were from Ohio; 41 Indiana Sheep, weight 4,200 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. KASS & HOUVER sold 157 choice Jersey Lambs, average weight ⅌ head 56 lbs., at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, July 14.—WHEAT—But little doing; sales one car-load bagged White State at $1 50. RYE quiet; sales one car-load new No. 1 Toledo at 95c. CORN in small supply and fair demand; last sales 3,000 bushels Canal at 74c., delivered at East Albany in elevator. OATS steady; sales two car-loads Ohio at 67½c. CATTLE—Market opens with a downward tendency, showing a reduction of ¼c. ⅌ lb. in closing prices last week. Receipts—81 cars in excess of those at same time last week, and the average quality is superior; the top price reached was $6 75; fair medium weights to choice heavy, $5@$5 50; some fair Steers sold down to $5 50. Milch Cows—Only few offering, with no sales. SHEEP dull and unstable ¼c.@½c. lower. LAMBS more active and higher, showing an advance of ¼c.@½c. The average quality was fair, and the supply moderate. SHEEP, 5¼c.@6c. LAMBS, 8¼c.@9c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—RECEIPTS—12,500 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS firm at 10½c. for Corn, and 11½c. for Wheat, to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT nominal at $1 20 for No. 2 Spring; no demand whatever. CORN dull and lower; sales, 80,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60½c.@61c., part to arrive. OATS dull and scarce; sales, 5,000 bushels Toledo choice at 50c. RYE dull; sales, 400 bushels Western at 87½c. PORK dull; sales at $15. LARD dull at 10½c. HIGHWINES, nominally at 90c. CATTLE—The market is very dull and overstocked, the receipts being 584 cars, against 530 last week, when the market was oversupplied, considering the demand and supply of the week before. The sales today amounted to about 500 head, as follows: 173 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,325 to 1,463 lbs., at $5@$6 42½, the heavier weight bringing the lower price; 169 Illinois, ranging from 1,308 to 1,471 lbs., at $5@$6 75; 141 Texas (Missouri-fed,) ranging from 1,184 to 1,280 lbs., at $5@$5 80. SHEEP shading off in price; receipts light, but sufficient. LAMBS unchanged. Sales, 611 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 74 to 89 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 687 Michigan, ranging from 79 to 80 lbs., at $4@$4 31; 169 Canada Lambs, average 67 lbs., at $4 50. HOGS quiet and unchanged; no trade.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—COTTON nominal, 19½c. FLOUR closed lower; in good demand at decline; Winter Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $4 60; Family Winter, $5 75@$7 75. WHEAT dull and drooping for low grades; others firm; No. 2 Red, $1 17@$1 18¼; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25. CORN quiet and unchanged; bulk mixed on track, 50c.@50¼c.; Yellow, 52¼c.@55c.; mixed sacked, 50½c. OATS—New on track, 40c.; No. 2 on elevator, 42c.@42½c.; choice sacked, 50c.@51½c. RYE dull and drooping, 60c.@65c. WHISKY easier, 91c.@92c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP dull; $1 05@$1 50 for good to choice Undressed. BAGGING dull, 20c.@22c. PORK dull; $15 75 on orders; round lots offered at $15 25. BACON dull and irregular; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. Live HOGS active, $3 90@$4. CATTLE quiet, $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,900 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—COTTON—Demand fair; prices advanced; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and drooping; New, $1 15@$1 27; Old sold at $1 30. CORN dull and unchanged—55c.@56c. RYE and OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady with moderate demand—80c.@90c. PORK dull; prices nominal; $15 asked. LARD—Full prices asked, but no demand. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., some ask 7⅞c. for the latter. BACON in fair demand, but at lower rates, chiefly to cover contracts; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c.; Sides at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; there is a demand for the latter at 8½c.@9c. for August and September deliveries. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $4 25@$4 50; receipts, 2,000. CATTLE—Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at $2@$5. TOBACCO in fair demand, and market firm. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; sales at 91c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14.—FLOUR, 25c. lower on all grades but White Winter; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 48, and two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. CORN dull; sales, 1,300 bushels at 65½c.@66c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted, $1 40 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED in fair demand; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7½c., Corn 6¼c., to New-York; Lumber $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 53c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—40,000 bushels Corn, 1,806,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 1,200,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 14.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declined 1c.@1¼c.; No. 2, $1 17@$1 17½, cash; closed at $1 17, July; during the afternoon heavy at $1 15½@$1 15¾. CORN fairly active; No. 2 Mixed closed at 52½c.; during the afternoon dull at 52c. OATS quiet and stronger; No. 2, 47c. RYE quiet and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2, 62c.@63c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, 75c., seller August. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $14 25@$14 37½, cash; $14 50@$14 62½, seller August. LARD, 10¼c.@10½c. HOGS fairly active and declined 15c.@18c.; sales at $4@$4 65. CATTLE dull at $2 80@$6 75. FREIGHTS quiet and steady. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 252,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 20¾c.; do. Orleans, 21¼c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 at $30. FLOUR—Small business and market favors buyers for medium and low grades; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 37½; Extras, $5 46@$5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$7 50, the latter for Minnesota; do. Indiana and Ohio, $6 62½@$7 50 for high grades, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT in limited request; Old Red Western at $1 47@$1 55; New Red Southern, $1 48@$1 48. RYE quiet at $1 05. CORN dull with good supply; Yellow, 73½c.@74c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@72c. OATS—Small business; Mixed at 61c.@64c.; White, 66c. GROCERIES firmer; absence of business for want of stock. WHISKY less firm at 94½c.@95c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 18½c. in bbls., 14c. in bulk; Refined, 25¼c.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 22 bales; gross, 30 bales; exports, coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 880 bales; net receipts of the week, 405 bales; gross, 817 bales; exports, coastwise, 285 bales; sales of the week 1,000 bales. FLOUR in fair demand for fresh ground and new; prices unchanged. WHEAT steady, and entirely unchanged. CORN—Stock scarce, but demand light; White Southern at 76c.@78c.; Yellow do., 75c.; Mixed Western, 70c.@73c. OATS steady; new Southern, 55c.; old Western, 56c.@58c. WHISKY firm at 94c.@94½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK, $15 50@$16. BACON—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Rib Sides, 8c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c.@17½c. LARD steady at 11c.@11¼c.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—TOBACCO very active; sales, 173 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$6 75; low to medium Leaf, $7@$12; fair to good Cutting, $10 75@$26; medium bright Wrappers, $26 50. COTTON a shade firmer; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT weaker; not quotably lower; Choice Red and White, $1 25@$1 30. CORN in fair demand, and market firm at 72c. OATS quiet but firm; Old, 70c.; nothing doing in New. RYE quiet; Old, 95c.; New, 75c. PROVISIONS weak and lower. Mess PORK, $15. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Plain, 14c. LARD, 10⅞c.@11⅛c. WHISKY firm, 91c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14.—COTTON quiet and weak at 20c.; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 365 bales; receipts of the week, 1,495 bales; shipments, 2,128 bales; sales, 1,780 bales; stock, 5,846 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN—Demand fair and market firm; 72c.@73c. OATS—Demand fair and market firm; 55c.@60c. LARD dull; prices nominal. PORK dull; prices nominal. BACON dull; prices nominal; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, $1 18¾; No. 2, $1 17. OATS scarce and firm; No. 2, 47c. CORN unchanged and quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c. RYE scarce and firm; No. 1, 72c. BARLEY dull and nominal. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 1,346 bales; gross receipts, 1,346 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 58,152 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,632 bales; gross, 7,533 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 87 bales; coastwise, 7,042 bales; sales of the week, 9,800 bales.

GALVESTON, July 14.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 557 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 20,679 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,106 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,680 bales; coastwise, 2,547 bales; sales of the week, 1,900 bales.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Red Amber, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 25. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. Crude PETROLEUM weaker; $5 60@$5 65; Refined unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 84c. RESIN firm; $2 60 for Strained; $5 for No. 1; $6 for No. 2; $6 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE firm; $2 for hard; $3 50 for Yellow Dip, and $4 25 for Virginia. TAR firm at $2.

MOBILE, July 14.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 107 bales; exports, coastwise, 946 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,297 bales; net receipts of the week, 730 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,522 bales; sales of the week, 1,400 bales.

BOSTON, July 14.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 21¼c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 18 bales; gross, 595 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 79 bales; gross, 2,225 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 146 bales; exports, coastwise, 352 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,712 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,312 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,436 bales; sales of the week, 1,000 bales.

NORFOLK, July 14.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 120 bales; exports, coastwise, 63 bales; stock, 1,108 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,863 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,569 bales; sales of the week, 80 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—COTTON—No demand; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 18 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 5,657 bales; net receipts of the week, 929 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,322 bales; sales of the week, 300 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 1,028 bales; net receipts of the week, 257 bales; exports, coastwise, 112 bales; sales of the week, 27 bales.

DETROIT, July 14.—WHEAT dull at yesterday's quotations. CORN, 61c. asked, 60c. bid. OATS—Demand good at full prices, 55½c.@56¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91⅛; Ten-forties, 91¼.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91⅛; Ten-forties, 91¼.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 13—Evening.—Rentes closed at 55f. 85c. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs since last week. The Bourse—Rentes, 55f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 127,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export, and 38,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 860,000 bales, of which 392,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 25,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation; the stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 488,000 bales, of which 93,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d. ⅌ cental for new Red Western Spring; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, of which 17,500 quarters were American. PROVISIONS—Lard, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Upland, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans at 9 3-16d. The market for YARNS and FABRICS at Manchester is quiet.

Evening.—BACON—Cumberland-cut Middles, 41s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
EFFIE, or THE PLUM TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 52d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

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Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is a report that some powder magazines on the East of Paris, exploded yesterday, and caused considerable destruction of life and property. It is believed to have been caused by disaffected Communists, and a good deal of excitement was occasioned by it. It is reported that riotous demonstrations against the French authorities have taken place at Nice. The French Government is attempting to recover railroad cars captured by the Germans during the late war. Arrests of Communists are still made and it is announced that they will all be tried together. In the English House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Derby condemned the system of purchasing commissions in the army. The London *Times* yesterday used the New-York riot as a text for some remarks on the management of the Irish in Ireland.

GENERAL.

The Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday adopted the resolutions appropriating money and appointing a Committee of Construction for the proposed new State loan at Hertford.

The races at Saratoga yesterday were very exciting. The great event of the day was the second race, for the "Saratoga Cup," which was won by *Longfellow*, who beat *Kingfisher*, the second horse, by four lengths. The first race was a three-fourths of a mile dash for two-year olds, and was won by *St. Patrick*. The third race was for three-year olds, one and-a-half miles, and was won by August Belmont's chestnut colt *By the Sea*.

The President of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad states that the recent and unusual agitation of the water at the head of Lake Superior, which was described in a Chicago dispatch as a destructive tidal-wave, did no damage whatever at Duluth or elsewhere.

Gen. Casey, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and family, are the guests of President Grant at Long Branch. Secretary Robeson arrived there last evening from Washington, and is also the guest of the President, who leaves here on Monday morning for Fort Hamilton.

The Methodist Episcopal State Convention of Iowa passed resolutions, Thursday last, recommending to the General Conference the maintenance of three great metropolitan organs, and to remand other denominational papers to local support; also, to aid the German work by electing Bishops who speak German.

A terrible hurricane visited St. Joseph, Mo., and vicinity on Thursday night. Houses were unroofed and blown down in every part of the city. Four or five persons were killed by the lightning and falling timbers, and many persons were injured. The loss on property cannot fall below $200,000.

Arrangements have been consummated by the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company to build a railroad bridge at Stillwater, Minn., to connect with the West Wisconsin Railroad, an injunction having been granted against the bridging of the St. Croix River at Hudson, Minn.

The Virginia Educational Convention, which has been holding its sessions at Winchester, yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution of respect to the memory of Gen. Lee, late President of Washington College, and adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday in July, 1872, in Staunton.

A party of journalists, numbering about twenty-five, left Erie, Penn., yesterday morning, on an excursion up the lakes to Duluth, and over the completed portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Red River, and down the Red River by steamer to Fort Garry and Lake Winnipeg, in British America, returning via St. Paul and the all rail routes.

A gang of thieves, at the head of which was Emma Danfield, styled their "Queen," occupying a hut built by them under Scott's Dam, at the junction of the [illegible] Railroad, in Pennsylvania, have been arrested by the Police. The gang is composed of four men and two women. They were committed for trial on numerous charges of robbing the neighboring farmers.

Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Hall.

The Democratic and Ring journals are quarreling over the question who is most to blame for the disturbances of Wednesday—the Mayor or the Governor? The public have formed an opinion on that point which cannot very easily be changed. The Mayor provoked the riot by encouraging an unruly mob to believe that they could control this City. Gov. Hoffman was the only man among the Tammany crowd who showed a spark of proper spirit, and his revocation of the infamous General Order No. 57, issued by Hall, met with the full approval of the public. It was the only act performed by the authorities down to that moment which was not discreditable to the City. The Mayor had basely allowed one class of foreigners, and that by no means the best class, to make an attack on public liberties, and play the part of dictators in the community. The Governor reversed this proceeding, and for doing so he appears to have drawn upon his head the anger of the ultra-Irish party and of the Tammany gang. The Mayor has let loose upon him his horde of cowardly libellers—for it is worthy of a man who was scared out of his wits at the bare prospect of an angry crowd, to keep in his employment a band of "literary" cut-throats, not superior to him in intellect and a little lower than him in character. Gov. Hoffman very seldom receives a good word from us, but he deserves it on this occasion. The whole Tammany crew are yelping at his heels, because he ventured to vindicate public law and public liberties. The general public think more highly of him than they have done since the day when he unluckily signed the Erie bill. He can afford to despise Mayor Hall's hired bravos.

But what can any intelligent man think of Mayor Hall's position? The Mayor says, "there would have been no riot if Order No. 57 had been allowed to stand." That is to say, while the turbulent classes are allowed to have everything their own way, they will condescend to be quiet. Is not Hall condemning himself afresh by this argument? He has the hardihood to hold forth, every day, to the newspaper reporters with the air of a man who has done great things for his country. He regards his unpopularity with the calm complacency of a man who knows that he long ago forfeited all claim to the respect of his fellow citizens, and who is no longer capable of feeling a twinge of shame. He has the insolence to speak of the merchants who signed the resolutions against him, at the Produce Exchange, as a "set of gamblers and butter dealers." What right has the Mayor of a City thus to insult any class of its citizens? Oakey Hall relies much upon the entrenchments which the Ring have thrown up round him, but the storm of public opinion which his order evoked, on Tuesday, ought to have taught him that there is a far greater power in existence than that of the Ring, and that this power, if fully aroused, is capable of sweeping him away, and all his fellow-rascals, in a very short space of time. Gamblers and butter dealers! Who is the Mayor that he should stigmatize offensively a large and honorable body of merchants? He cannot say that they are swindlers and thieves—but *they* can bring that charge against Oakey Hall and his Ring confederates. There is scarcely any discreditable act of which Hall does not seem determined to be guilty. He, it appears, was the author of the infamous "Code Amendments," designed to gag that portion of the Press which declines to take his dirty money. And now he brings about a riot by pandering to an arrogant and unruly mob, and then insults respectable citizens who venture to object to his course. He tells the City, "Let my friends, the ruffians, do as they like, and you will never have a disturbance." Perhaps not; but we do not want peace on those terms.

He asserts that before long the public will fully "indorse" his course. He does not yet seem to be aware that the public look upon him as a poltroon, and believe that the City is disgraced by the position he occupies in it. His long-winded addresses to the reporters, his floundering among the big words which he picks up in the *World* office, his impudent attempts to laugh down the indignation he has excited, will not change the public mind concerning him. Nor can he succeed in transferring the odium which properly belongs to him to Gov. Hoffman. The Governor acted like a man, and Oakey Hall like a blubbering baby. But Hall boasts that he does not care for the opinion out of doors, because the ultra-Irish are with him, and the "Americans" never vote the Tammany ticket any way, so that it makes no difference what the latter say or feel. He cares only for the goodwill of the Irish, and that his cowardly order secured. He is now trying to do all he can to inflame the minds of the Irish against Gov. Hoffman. This is one more act of treachery in a life marked by treachery—treachery to his political friends, and to all who have had any relations with him. Whatever the lower class of Irish may think about Oakey Hall, he is irreparably ruined in the estimation of all honest and respectable men, and if he had any rag of honor still clinging to him, he would go and hide his head among his brother thieves, and the jail-birds who are his favorite "literary" companions.

The Presidency in the Light of Last Week's Events.

The events of the past week in this City will have great weight in the Presidential election of next year. They have brought to the plain light of day facts which before rested to some extent on inference and suspicion. They have shown in a manner which a wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot misinterpret, that the Democratic Party is hopelessly in league with the only dangerous classes in our country. It has been proven, too, how utterly incompetent to deal with these classes that party is—that it lacks foresight, discretion, courage, skill, or principle. We have already seen modern Democracy made the shield for violence, intimidation, and assassination for political purposes in the South. The apologists and defenders of the secret bands of Kuklux outlaws are to be found only among Democratic journalists and Democratic politicians. Horrified and disgusted as the country has been at the course of the entire Northern Democracy toward the disgraceful and threatening disorders of the South, its horror and disgust have been deepened a thousand times by the attitude of the Tammany leaders toward the ruffians who openly declared their intention of violating the peace of this City, and the rights of its citizens.

There are but two elements in our population that offer serious difficulty to free and orderly government. One is made up of the ignorant and lawless men who have for two years maintained a reign of terror in the thinly-settled districts of the Southern States. These have kept alive the smouldering fires of hatred kindled by the civil war. They have robbed, burned, beaten, and killed on every hand. Neither the property nor the lives of Unionists or negroes have been safe from their cowardly and treacherous attacks. Their purpose has been as unconcealed as their procedure has been lawless. They have sought to extirpate the Republican Party by driving away or murdering its leaders, and by frightening colored voters from the polls. For this intent, and for the dastardly means they have employed, they have yet failed in a single instance to receive an adequate condemnation from the Democrats, North or South. The energies of that party have been steadily directed to screening them from public indignation, and denouncing the measures of the National Government to repress or punish them. It was hardly possible to conceive of a more shameless demoralization than that which has characterized all the acts and expressions of the Democracy toward the dangerous class of the South.

But it has been reserved for the Democrats to show that a still more shameless demoralization is possible, and that their party is capable of it. This has been done in the treatment of the second of the two elements of American population which threaten the free and orderly administration of republican government. That element is made up of the ignorant and lawless masses of our great cities. These are obviously more dangerous than even the Southern Kuklux. They are more numerous. They are actuated by religious as well as political hatreds. They are crowded together in the midst of immense bodies of decent citizens, to whose safety in person and property their presence forms a standing threat. They include the most inveterate criminals, roughs, thieves, gamblers. In many cities, notably in New-York, they are organized and led by low politicians, who by fraud and violence have advanced their party leaders not only to official stations, but to great wealth. They are today the constituency of Tammany. The last five days have not only demonstrated this fact, but have shown that Tammany recognized its masters, and was afraid of them.

Now, the people are bent upon one thing, in this country, if upon no other, and that is that freedom under the law shall be maintained. When, therefore, they are asked to trust the Democratic Party with the administration of the Government, they will say, "No." We must have a man for President who is neither himself a coward, nor representative of a party that can be cowed. In the one trying emergency of the country's history, Gen. Grant showed that he was at once fearless, wise, and capable. When that emergency had partly passed by, he was called to the Presidency by a party that only demanded of him continued courage and fidelity. As between that party, with Gen. Grant at its head, and the Democratic Party, with any man it can nominate, the people will not be long in choosing. They will never consent that the National Government shall be entangled on the one hand with sympathy for the disorders of the South, or on the other with Tammany, the representative of the more hateful disorders of the North.

A Trio of Poisoners.

Poisoning seems to be coming into fashion. The easy method of divorce, supposed to have been followed by that Connecticut lady who is now on trial for the innovation, has been adopted with great success by a pretty young woman in Kentucky. Having made up her mind to marry her employer, a wealthy old gentleman, incumbered, however, with a wife, she smoothed the way by poisoning the irksome spouse. Then she married her wealthy old gentleman, and they lived very happily, we may suppose, until one day he made a will leaving all his property to his pretty young wife. Then he, too, died, just in time to enable his disconsolate widow to gratify a new passion by marrying another man. He had not yet made his will in her favor, or had nothing to leave, or she had not yet had time to select a third husband, when the friends of her first husband cruelly cut short her little game by causing her arrest.

But the case reported from Baltimore quite throws this little romance into the shade. There it is no vulgar villany of an ambitious and over-scrupulous servant-maid; but, if accounts are to be believed, the startling depravity of a leader of society. We are requested to believe that a lady moving in the "best circles," educated, accomplished and refined, has been amusing herself during a series of years by disposing of a number of her male kinsmen and friends through the prosaic medium of tartar emetic. Her husband and son, two cousins, and her financial agent, are mentioned as among her alleged victims. This, it will be seen, is a sufficiently liberal estimate of the poisoner's capacity for murder, and if everything charged against her is proved, the Baltimore Brinvilliers will quite eclipse the Connecticut Borgia. Public opinion in Baltimore is said to incline to the hypothesis of this eminent person's guilt. But, then, as public opinion generally has that tendency, whenever it is promised so delightful a sensation as a refined and lovely poisoner, it is not, perhaps, entirely safe to rely on it. At any rate, it will be best to wait for the result of the judicial investigation now pending before absolutely announcing the discovery of a new monster of wickedness.

But this succession of poisoners is a little ominous. Are we, then, to have a renewal of those practices which in the Middle Ages made life so agreeably exciting to gentlemen with fortunes and impecunious female relatives? Is the beautiful fiend, so long familiar to us in the romances of Miss Braddon and Mr. Wilkie Collins, to step out from those inspired pages, and repeat her achievements on the theatre of real life? If half that is told of Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Wharton be true, Miss Gwilt or Lady Audley was hardly "a circumstance" to them. If things go on in this way, those of us who are blest with an enviable superabundance of worldly goods will have to dispense with female relatives altogether, or else reëstablish the old mediæval office of taster. Death which comes in the insidious guise of coffee and arsenic, or milk punches flavored with tartar emetic, is not very pleasant to contemplate.

Useless Allies.

The events of the present week have exhibited two men in this City in their true colors, and reduced them to their proper standing in the community. These men are Manton Marble, editor of the *World*, and A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New-York. Both of them were formerly Republicans by profession, but the Republican Party—to its credit and sagacity be it said—never had any confidence in either of them, and steadily refused to give them any promotion or consideration in its ranks. When Manton Marble was besieging the Union League Club, and imploring leading Republicans about town to buy up the stock of the *World*, and thus prevent the terrible calamity of its being turned into a Democratic paper, he met with no success, for the simple reason that every Republican who knew the man, infinitely preferred that any paper which was going to be conducted by him should be on the Democratic rather than on the Republican side. And so with Mayor Hall; the Republicans refused to gratify his itching ambition for place, knowing full well that he would only bring discredit on the party that indorsed him. The result was that both of these demagogues were forced to transfer their services to the Democracy, by whom they were received with open arms, as possessing that peculiar talent and lack of principle which could be made available in the swindling practices of the Tammany gang. Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly, neither of whom is able to "make a speech," found in Mayor Hall's "gift of gab" a kind of assistance that Sweeny declared was "very useful to us;" while Manton Marble's facility for writing on any or all sides of a question at once, in long sentences filled with big words, delighted, (while it astonished,) the unlettered trio who are scarcely able to spell out their names correctly. But there is such a thing as being too glib, both with the tongue and pen; and the over-serviceable zeal of the Bohemian orator and scribe were bound in the end to bring their employers into difficulty. It is now reported that the "Ring" are anxious to get rid of their "useful man," Oakey, and that they go into spasms at the bare mention of Marble or the *World*.

The Gallant James Fisk, Jr.

Piety and valor are both enviable qualities, but in these degenerate days they do not often go together. That peculiarity which distinguished the army in Flanders is still noticeable in many captains of mettle, and the soldier is now, as in other days, full of strange oaths, and more given to his cups than his devotions. Claverhouse is still a more typical soldier than Cromwell. But, every now and then, as if to show what she can do, nature gives us one of those rarely perfect spirits, wherein is combined a fervent piety with a fiery courage. Such a soldier is Col. Fisk. The Colonel's deep religious feeling was already known. He had proved it by persisting, in defiance of opposition, in saying his prayers before all the world on Boston Common. We took occasion then to commend his unexpected virtue, and we are happy to have occasion now to praise his not less unlooked-for bravery.

We know that the Colonel was not without hardihood. His entire career showed him to have abundance of that useful quality. But the intrepidity required to appropriate alien property, and the resolution necessary to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, are very different things: And the Colonel has so much to live for—his opera-house, his steam-boats, his railroad, and his diamonds,—his life is so very precious to himself and to large numbers of Erie stockholders—that we did him the injustice of supposing he would not risk the chances of the fray. But we were wrong, as the events of Wednesday proved. The Colonel's valor is equal to his piety, which is saying a great deal. His own account of his exploits on that memorable day presents a thrilling picture of military skill and gallantry. When the fight commenced, the Colonel was absent from his beloved battalions, like Sheridan at Winchester. But he snuffed the battle afar off, and heeding only the instincts of his reckless courage, rushed at once to the field. He did not even wait to wax his mustache, or to don his diamonds, or to secure an injunction. And so, without his most effective weapons, but trusting only to his unfamiliar sword, he flung himself boldly into the mêlée. What deeds of heroic daring he would have achieved can only be conjectured, for cruel fate in the guise of a rioter smote him treacherously on the ankle, and toppled him in the gutter. Like Achilles in valor, he fitly shared Achilles' fate.

A warrior, however skillful, and brave, and pious, is of but little use with only one ankle. And so the good Colonel, defeated but not dismayed, retreated in good order to the nearest house. And here his adventures, as related by himself, assume something of the picturesque and touching interest of Charles' flight from the fatal field of Worcester, or Fisk's own escape to New-Jersey on a previous memorable occasion. The pious Colonel felt that he was too rich a prize to be lightly lost. In imagination he saw ten thousand infuriated Hibernians thirsting for his blood. His sole chance for life was to leave the country at once. So, hastily disguising himself and blacking his mustache, he slipped through a back door, and fortunately finding a coach, procured the driver thereof, by unlimited largess of Erie shares, to convey him to the Hoffman House, as if all the Deputy Marshals in the City were headlong on his track. But not here could he find rest, for he knew that the rioters would not scruple to burn that hostelry if they learned it sheltered their most dreaded enemy. Once more the wounded hero fled, and only stopped on the deck of his own trusty steamer, which speedily wafted him beyond reach of his pursuers.

This notable exploit alone was needed to add the crowning glory to the conqueror of Boston and the confiscator of a railroad. Henceforth he has earned a triple title to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. Perhaps of him it may one day be said that he was first in war, first in peace and first in the pockets of his countrymen. We tender him our respectful sympathy in his wounded condition, and we consign to unlimited scorn the base insinuation that he was afraid. He has shown that he can fight and pray, and, when needful, run away in a manner surpassed by few soldiers of any age. So let him be duly honored.

Are the Ringleaders to be Punished?

There can be no doubt that the men who were chiefly concerned in provoking the riot on Wednesday are well known to the authorities. The Mayor himself is the bosom friend of some of them—a very serious charge, but one which the Brooklyn *Eagle* has deliberately brought against him, and which can easily be substantiated. The Mayor is the means of keeping an incendiary journal in existence which only the lower class of Irish ever see, and which did its little worst to incite that class to commit a riot. The Mayor is, in fact, the head of a set of ruffians who are constantly engaged in the work of pandering to the passions of the most ignorant portion of our Irish population. For this he cannot be brought to punishment, but since he pretends to be so anxious to preserve public order, we do not see how he can avoid taking notice of the recent proceedings of the Hibernian Societies.

We publish elsewhere a remarkable statement which appeared yesterday in the *Sun* on this subject. It appears that a man named Edward L. Carey, a "Port Warden," with a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, was one of the most active of all the ringleaders of the riot. According to this account, he tried to induce the Father Mathew Societies to take part in the disturbances; and our own reporters inform us that at one of the meetings of the Hibernian Convention he uttered threats of assassination against various persons in the City.

As the *Sun* truly says, "many misguided men were arrested on Wednesday," but they were the dupes of fellows like Carey. Is the leader to escape while his victims are punished? Is this man to continue to draw seven thousand dollars a year for getting up riots in our streets, and trying to induce his followers to become assassins? Carey's responsibility for the disturbances on Wednesday is great enough and clear enough to justify the authorities in prosecuting him. The public will certainly demand that he and his fellow-ringleaders shall be brought to justice, and unless the Tammany gang want to provoke a fresh storm of indignation, they will anticipate this demand, and not try to shield the persons who openly endeavored to make our streets the scene of riot and murder.

MINOR TOPICS.

Harper's Weekly contains, in the last number, a striking collection of caricatures by Nast, illustrating Tweed's "short talk" at the Tammany powwow on the Fourth. Mr. Nast is one of the boldest and most effective foes of the Ring. His assaults are appreciated by everybody, learned or unlearned, and they hurt the rascals they are aimed at more than mere words can. Nor is this artist dependent on coarse and obvious caricature for his tremendous influence. While his points are plain to the most casual observer, their subtle meaning will repay careful study. In the ingenuity with which he stamps the faces of our four dictators with varied expressions of effrontery, cunning, complacency and greed, he is absolutely unrivaled. It may interest his thousands of admirers to know that on Wednesday Mr. Nast shouldered his musket and marched with the Seventh Regiment in defense of the cause he has so bravely upheld with his pencil, against the ruffians he has made so familiar to the readers of *Harper's*.

Will Superintendent Kelso deign to inform the public from what source he obtained the "legal advice" under which he says he issued "Order No. 57" to prevent the Orange parade? Was it from Mayor Hall or Charles O'Conor? The latter gentleman is reported to have been closeted with the Mayor for several hours previous to the issue of the order. Since Mr. O'Conor retired from the active practice of the law, he appears to have devoted his leisure hours to the service of our municipal "Ring" as their standing counselor. When they wanted a legal opinion to sustain them in taking the election of Controller out of the hands of the people, by a clause fraudulently inserted in a Tax Levy, they applied to Mr. O'Conor and got it. It was a very lengthy opinion, and probably cost the City a good many thousand dollars, but the "Ring" did not dare rely on it, for they ran "Slippery" Dick for Controller at the next election in spite of Mr. O'Conor's opinion that it was illegal so to do. And now they are again compelled to back down from his "legal advice." One would think that it was about time they changed their lawyer, or that their lawyer changed his clients.

The last weekly returns of the Board of Health show an increase of 40 in the number of deaths over the corresponding week of last year, and of 103 over the previous week. This latter advance is one of seventeen per cent., and is caused almost entirely by diseases traceable to the effect of heat in our filthy streets. Two hundred and fifty-four of the deaths were of children under two years of age and from diarrhoea. Any one passing along either side of our City, through the tenement-house region, and observing the masses of rotting garbage, dirty water, and decaying animal matter lying in the streets, will only wonder that we do not pay more dearly than at present for the criminal neglect of our City authorities. For the sake of preserving the lives of their most degraded tools, who swarm from these neighborhoods, the Tammany officials might address themselves to the task of cleaning the streets.

Our Saratoga correspondent tells of a very successful little speculation on one of the Albany steam-boats, a few evenings since. It appears that some of the keen ones, bound for the races, saw in the crush of passengers an opportunity to increase their capital, and purchased a good supply of tickets for the best state-rooms on board. When the clerk announced that all the rooms had been disposed of, the "speculators" began their work, and very soon succeeded in selling their tickets at a clear profit of three dollars on each. The habit of at once handing the key of a state-room to the purchaser of a ticket, may be very proper, so far as the clerk's convenience is concerned, but as a means of restricting the operations of "speculators," it is of no value whatever, and should be discontinued. It is to the interest of all public carriers not only to provide liberally for the comfort and safety of their passengers, but also to see that they do not suffer by the sharp practices of petty swindlers.

An evening paper conveys the information that, during a discussion of the riot by some officers of the Irish Brigade Association, the "action of the authorities was unanimously condemned." It adds that the Association will meet on Sunday, at Sweeny's Hotel, to make preparations for a meeting of Irish citizens to express their views on this subject. If the meeting is held, we have no doubt it will be highly offensive to that small but influential body of men known as the Tammany Ring. While we have no reason to suppose that any provocation could force those gentlemen's courage to the fighting point, we are curious to know whether the meeting will be forbidden, or, if it be allowed, whether it will be broken up by the Tammany roughs, or dispersed by the Police. In any case, Tammany bids fair to hear a good deal of ugly truth-telling from all sides.

Yesterday was the day on which William Foster, the murderer of Mr. Avery D. Putnam, would have been hanged, had not Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, granted a stay of proceedings. What has become of the promise of speedy justice in this case, in which an example should have been made that would not have been soon forgotten? As soon as the public had in some degree lost sight of the atrocity of the crime, and after the Judge before whom he was tried had refused to reconsider the matter, a Judge was found in another county willing to take the desired action. The result is that the murderer has a respite till November, when the General Term meets. Foster's counsel hopes by this delay to save his client's neck altogether. If a new trial is not granted, it is to be hoped that the Governor's clemency, which has already been invoked, will not be extended to Foster. His guilt is just as unmitigated today as it was on the day when the announcement of it first shocked the public.

A correspondent wishes to know whether the initials "A. O. H." stand for A. Oakey Hall or "Ancient Order of Hibernians." We shall have to refer our queries to the Mayor for information; he has the patent right of those initials, and is able to make them stand for almost anything, as occasion requires. When he was a "Know-Nothing" he was in the habit, by a slight transposition, of making them signify, "Orangemen All Hail!" but now he desires them to be read, "All Orangemen to H——." The public has arrived at the conclusion that the owner of the initials is "An Odious Humbug."

If it be true that success almost surely awaits the act now before the Connecticut election, to abolish the Usury laws in that State, the Connecticut statutes will be by so much more nearly in harmony with the age than those of New-York. A law which is not and cannot be enforced, which is only obeyed by those who do not care to elude it, and which is getting to be so thoroughly a dead-letter that even elusion is not now generally practiced, but open violation, is not only of no use on the statute-book, but of serious harm. In connection with the revision of our confused and conflicting tax legislation, the repeal of the Usury law would do much to release capital from absurd restrictions which neighboring States are gradually removing.

The College Regatta at Ingleside Next Week.

Noting the arrival of some of the members of the University Crew in Providence, the *Journal* of that city speaks in the following terms of the races between College crews to take place at Ingleside next week:

"The senior crew of Brown University, as also the Freshmen, are in good spirits and the best of health, and have been devoting themselves assiduously to practice for the glory of the 21st. They are quartered at the Ingleside Hotel, and the crews from the other Colleges are staying at a farm-house some little distance 'up the road.' For the University races next week, (Friday,) there have entered crews only from Brown, Harvard and Amherst Agricultural College. In the Freshman race only Brown and Harvard will contend. All the crews have skeleton boat-houses erected for their temporary accommodation; all are spoken of as first-class crews.

The regatta next week will really last three days. On Tuesday comes the Harvard-Atalanta race, which will undoubtedly be one of the finest during the week. On Thursday, the so-called Springfield Citizens' race will be the attraction. In these will be trials of skill between wherries, four-oared and six-oared boats. For the wherry race there have entered John Biglin, of New-York; one or two of the Ward brothers; Butler, of Boston; O'Leary, of Worcester, and Harrington, of Springfield. The Biglins are also among the entries for the four-oared race, and there is every prospect of an exciting and interesting time. The Springfield Club offers the prizes, which are $100, $50 and $25 for the wherries; they amount to $250 for the six-oared and $200 for the four-oared boats. For the University crew that wins is offered the prize of six silver goblets worth $600, and to the Freshmen goblets one-fourth of that sum in value. The colors and the glory are also thrown in. Take it all in all, the regatta week promises full as much pleasure as was obtained at Worcester last year, though the course is by no means as good. When first selected, the water was some four or five feet higher than at present, and the other infelicities and irregularities of the river were not known. For about two-thirds of the distance to be rowed the track is a straight one, but the last mile bends from the first direction some thirty degrees, as has been ascertained by actual measurement. Good judges say there is much greater danger of a foul than at Quinsigamond, though there is no turning stake. The hotel at Ingleside is on a hill, about midway between the termini, about 250 feet back from the river. It is already crowded with visitors, and Chicopee, Holyoke and Springfield will doubtless receive each its complement next week."

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

Weeks go by in fast and friendly Chicago like days, and days like hours, and life is almost too rapid to be chronicled. The "glorious Fourth" has already faded into the dim distance. I remember, however, that it was a perfect day, even in a pic-nician sense. We spent it out of town, some eight miles to the westward, on the prairie, at a gentleman's pretty country seat—feasting and disporting under noble ancestral trees, some of them as much as four years old. It was fine exercise dodging about under them to catch the flickering shade. But we were quite as jolly as we could have been under the olives of Albano, the cedars of Warwick or the big pines of California. I have been in banishment from Chicago some four years, and in that time its growth and improvement have been absolutely marvelous. It grows on Independence days and Sabbath days and all days. It grows o' nights. Its enterprise, daring and vigilance scorns the land and fetter the sea, defies and overrides physical laws and circumvents nature. A great part of the west side of the city seems to me to have been heaved up out of the mud by a benevolent earthquake. I see beautiful and stately marble buildings where four years ago were the humble little domiciles of the Germans, or the comfortless shanties of the Irish emigrants. What were then wastes of sand, and rubbish, and weeds, are now lovely public squares or parks, with hard, smooth drives, ponds, rocks, hillocks, rustic bridges and seats, and pretty vine-shaded arbors, and the usual park accompaniments of tame bears and caged eagles. All this rapid change and progress is as mysterious as it is marvelous, till you know a regular, genuine Chicagoan, and see him "go about his business," with a drive, a devotion, a matchless economy of time and means, which stop just short of hurry and greed—of the desperate and the sordid. The very struggle which the men of Chicago have always waged against adverse natural conditions, has been to a degree ennobling, and has lifted their lives above the common-place. It is essentially heroic; it is something titanic; it is more creation than development. Foot by foot, inch by inch, they have gained on swampy flats, oozing clay-banks, on treacherous sand heaps. Every year has chronicled new enterprises, new triumphs. The sluggish, miasmatic waters, once all abroad, have been driven back, and headed off, and hemmed in, and, at last, brought to bay, in the horrible little river that now creeps in a Stygian flood through the city it does its best to poison and pollute, while sullenly bearing back and forth rich burdens of commerce. But the hour has almost come when that ill-famed stream must take the back track—double on itself—actually run up its channel, and through the Illinois Canal into the Illinois River, and so down into the Mississippi. Then Lake Michigan, who does a great deal of mischief for lack of better employment, will have a heavier job to perform in the cleansing line than the Rivers Peneus and Alpheus together accomplished for Augeas and Hercules; the canal-digger of Elis will be outdone by one Murphy.

I remember giving in the Times the reply of a Washington candidate for the Civil Service to the question, "Into what do the Northern lakes empty?" It was "Into the Gulf of Mexico." We smiled at that answer; but the time draws nigh when it shall be vindicated and verified. The young man was a prophet. He spoke for posterity and Chicago. We are all waiting the great experiment with anxiety, as once we hung with wild expectations on the ditching at Yorktown and the opening of the canals of Vicksburg and Dutch Gap. If it succeeds, it will doubtless be a grand thing for Chicago; but what will it do for the unfortunate people who live along the line of the canal? It is said that a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien, may turn the course of the Gulf Stream, and make of England a boreal waste. Is it not possible that this new enterprise of engineering will desolate a smiling country by sending off traveling, the fearful smells of this monster sewer, to sicken the sweetest day and hold high carnival at night? Of course it depends on the present character of the Illinois Canal, for cleanliness and wholesomeness, whether the Union be a suitable one. If it were our Washington Canal, I certainly should not forbid the banns. In crossing the river at any point, and looking down at the black waters, so "thick and slab," one could easily imagine them dyeing the Illinois, and darkening the tawny Mississippi itself—one could believe they might "the multitudinous seas incarnadine."

But for a pleasanter theme. Lincoln Park, on the north side, is perhaps the most striking and apparently magical of all the enterprises and improvements of the city. It is already very beautiful, with a variety of surface and ornamentation most wonderful, when we remember that scarcely five years ago the spot was a dreary waste of drifting sand and unsightly weeds. The manner in which these elusive sands—full of the restlessness of the waves from which they have been rescued, are fixed and fettered, is very curious. Boards, stones, sticks, leaves, weeds, are laid on them, then clay is added, and so soil enough created to be sown or planted. The modest elevations called "hills," by courtesy, are also, I am told, "fearfully and wonderfully made" out of the most unsightly refuse and rubbish; so that, if future savans, taking them for Indian-mounds, shall ever excavate one, they may perhaps come upon distinct strata of oyster-shells, tin fruit-cans, old shoes and broken crockery, with a substratum of hoop-skirts. No means, however humble, for breaking and elevating the surface are despised. I should not be surprised to hear that moles were protected by game-laws. To obtain water for ponds and fountains they have made a requisition on the secret reservoirs of Nature—on hidden streams that from unknown sources, perhaps as far away as the Rocky Mountains, have been for ages groping their way

"Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea."

They come forth into the light and the sweet, vital upper air, leaping and shouting, and make haste to join in the great, busy, restless life around them. Those artesian wells, with the lake-tunnels, will yet make Chicago more than the rival of Rome, in fountains and baths, and in that cleanliness which is next to godliness. The great drive on the lake shore, from Chicago to Evanston, will be another wonder, only surpassed by the system of continuous boulevards and parks, a complete circumvallation of the city, which at no distant day will furnish one of the grandest drives in the world. Citizens of Atlantic cities say they miss their grand rocks and hills, and the sea, "that symbol of the infinite." But Lake Michigan is a respectable bit of water, and the prairie has a beauty and even a grandeur of its own. If a cornfield of several thousand acres is not "a symbol of the infinite," I should like to know what is. The present entrance to Lincoln Park is a little depressing, being through a cemetery, but these old settlers are fast being unsettled, and reëstablished elsewhere. Even the dead must "move on" in Chicago. It were impossible for one to tell where in this vicinity he could take his last sleep. Chicago houses are all liable to be moved—even the "house of worship," and "the house appointed for all living." A moving building has ceased to be a moving sight here. Not only do small frame cottages, that a year or two ago were in quiet rural localities, take fright at the snort and the rush of advancing trade, and prance off to "fresh fields and pastures new," but substantial brick edifices sometimes migrate. A few years ago the Second Baptist Church, on Wabash-avenue, saw fit to change sides, and came over—in several pieces, to be sure—to the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, where it now stands, looking as decorous, and settled and close-communion as ever.

When, occasionally, I find buildings, but a little while ago domestic or religious in character, turned into factories or shops, throbbing and rumbling with machinery, and sending up clouds of steam, I have much of the bewilderment of the stray Irish voyager, who mistook the Bay of Naples for Dublin Harbor, and Vesuvius as

...ndon for the familiar nuisance which ...peaks it, and exclaimed:

"What's the matter with the Hill of Howth?"

The party of the west side, patriotically and democratically christened "Union" and "Reform," though reminding one somewhat, by their modest dimensions, and ingenious contrivances, and artifices of rock, and water, and hillock, and hedge, (with a "real flag-staff" and "real flag,") of the pious devices of JOHN WESLEY, for the amusement of "the aged," are yet sources of incalculable enjoyment and good for all who live in their pleasant vicinity. Wooden pavements, splendid macadamized roads, and the new boulevards are fast bringing the beautiful suburban settlements of Lake-view, Kenwood, and Hyde Park into the municipal fold. The city is tearing down upon them at a tremendous rate, and the roar of traffic will soon drown for them, through the day, the deep, sweet monotone of the Lake. In the heart of the town Colcade is making everyday preparations to celebrate the great floating population of the world setting Westward. The work on the new Pacific Hotel goes bravely on. I do not quite like the location, and the court-yard seems to me too small for so immense a caravansera. I am sorry to hear that it is proposed to change this name in order to do honor to one of its most munificent proprietors. No man's name seems to me big enough for such a hotel—not Monadnock, nor Metamora, nor Hohenzollern, nor Mole-in-the-day, nor Prellenkuyven, nor Lippincott. The old Court-house has taken to itself wings to meet the great rush of business in the murder and divorce line, and I hear much of PUTNAM PALMER'S new hotel, which is to out-Palmer PALMER. It is to be a monster affair, capable of accommodating an old-fashioned German principality, to say the least.

In short, all is astir here. There is no such thing as stagnation, or rest. Lake-winds and prairie-winds keep the very air in commotion. You catch the contagion of activity and enterprise, and have wild dreams of beginning life anew, and settling—no, circulating, whirling in Chicago—the rapids and wild eddies of business have such a powerful fascination for one. Chicago postmen sometimes go their rounds on velocipedes. Chicago newsboys are preternaturally clever and wide-awake. I remember one of the most distinctive of the guild, coming on to the train as I was sorrowfully departing from the city, one morning, in war-time, and offering to sell me a copy of your Democratic mass-take, and that I said, speaking after the manner of a dark-complexioned Republican, "Why, my poor little fellow, where will you go to, when you die, if you sell that naughty paper!" He turned his curly red head as he answered, "O, to the good place, I reckon—for it sell rather more *Tribune* than *Times*-ez. Chicago children are the busiest children in play and mischief under the sun. A friend of ours had occasion lately to punish her little four-year-old son by a quarter of an hour's solitary confinement in a closet. As she was about to close the door on him, he looked at her reproachfully and said, "You are making me waste my time."

I suppose I need hardly say that I like Chicago—like it in spite of lake-wind sharpness and prairie flatness, damp tunnels, swinging bridges, hard water, and easy divorces. With all the distinctive characteristics of a great city, it has preserved in a wonderful degree the provincial virtues of generous hospitality, cordiality, and neighborly kindness. A lady from your City lately said of it, very charmingly, "It is New-York, with the heart left in." I do not deny that the genuine Chicagoan has well learned the prayer of the worthy Scotchman: "Lord, gie us a guid conceit o' ourselt!" and that the prayer has been abundantly answered; but I do not think that its self-satisfaction often amounts to arrogance, or inclines him to rest on his laurels or his oars. He well knows, I think, that there is small profit in gaining the whole world to lose his own soul, and beautiful churches and beautiful mission-schools, quiet deeds of mercy and munificent charities show that he finds ways of assent into the higher life, even from the busy clack, the noisy factory, the grimy foundery, and the bustling Produce Exchange.

My memory of the journey from Washington, over the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central, is a long panorama of surpassing Summer beauty, though, like Pilgrim, after leaving the "Delectable Mountains," I had to pass through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, at Baltimore, and, unlike him, to run the risk of trouble about my baggage. But, dear me, it is no long ago—nearly four weeks! In that time Chicago, very likely, has opened a tunnel, and stolen an acre of land from the lake, and drilled an artesian well or two, and tossed up several good-sized hills in Lincoln Park.

I have been favored with the most distinguished Washington friends here, NORMAN B. JUDD, kindly and courteous and witty as ever, and TRUMBULL, worthy of the good old name, and WILLARD, of Vermont, bound with his wife and son, on a pilgrimage to the grand mountains of Colorado in quest of health. Kept, like the Holy Grail, in mysterious and majestic places. All these eminent legislators look, even in this extremely hot weather, far better than they did in this Capitol, from which God's pure air and sunshine are so rigorously excluded that it is a marvel that *angina pectoris* and apoplexy are not epidemic there. My opinion is that the peril of those who "go down to the sea in ships" is less by far than that of those who dwell for days and nights in those parliamentary pits at Washington. By the way, the Vice-President and his family have lately been on a visit to the city; all in excellent health. In their thankful happiness thousands will join heartily. [C. G.

THE COMMUNE.

Lecture by Mr. Charles Moran Before the Liberal Club.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Mr. CHARLES MORAN read a paper on "The Commune." The Communist movement in Paris was, he said, the natural consequence of the Empire, which, by the wasteful demolitions and reconstruction of Paris, caused a species of national shops, which led the laborers to look to Government instead of to individual enterprise for employment. This state of affairs was aggravated by the war, and by the seige of Paris, which led to the arming, clothing, feeding and paying of the National Guard and of the laborers who lacked work by the Government. The lecturer next explained the objects of the Commune, and said that those who controlled the movement advocated their theories, not with a view to more increased liberty, but to be able to attack liberty under the guise of law. The International Society was a warlike organization, not a peaceful one, and all the troubles in Paris and elsewhere arose from the attempts of the class to control others. Mr. MORAN traced the rise and progress of the International Society from the 28th of September, 1864, to the year 1870. He characterized their theories as the dreams of ignorant men, and pointed out the impracticability of carrying them out. They were not, he said, indebted to the working classes for the cause of humanity. To intellect, and not to the laboring classes, was the great progress of humanity due. As to any possible organization of workingmen suppressing the middlemen, it was, he said, the most preposterous idea ever promulgated. The speaker advocated the issue of paper money, and said that the Government should abandon all species of banking and leave it to private parties. He did not believe that combination between capitalists was possible, as self-interest, which was infinitely more perfect than any human regulations, would be the controlling power. The lecturer, in conclusion, treated of socialism in its three phases of "association," "reciprocity," and the "right of labor," and he dissented from most of the views put forward by the representatives of Socialism.

Mr. INGALLS said there was excellent reason why working men should combine against institutions which were robbing them every day. [Cheers.]

Mr. LAWSON did not agree with the last speaker, and would not attempt to correct the fallacies which he uttered. He (Mr. LAWSON) was of opinion that the State had no proper concern with the education of the community. Their present system of school education was defective, as knowledge of the laws of nature was not taught in the schools.

Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS thought that the Communists did not wish to do away with the General Government of the country. They opposed the Versailles Government because it should have retired after peace had been made. The speaker, in referring to the Internationals, said their movement was a great uprising for the improvement of society, and he believed and gloried in it. It was an indication of the rising tide which will inundate eternal injustice. [Cheers.]

Mr. MORAN having replied, the meeting adjourned.

Death of an Ex-Actor.

Mr. JAMES S. OATES, who some years ago was winning an excellent reputation as an actor when he was compelled to quit the stage on account of severe illness, died shortly after 6 o'clock last evening at the Grand Central Hotel. The cause of death was consumption. Mr. OATES, until stricken down in his last term of illness, moved in the theatrical profession as business manager for his wife, a well-known performer. He was born in the Southern States, and was aged about twenty-eight years.

SARATOGA.

Severe Criticism on the Creatures of the "Ring."

Springfield Knights Templar Drinking the Waters—A Brilliant Day on the Race-Course—St. Patrick Wins the Three-Quarter Dash—Longfellow Again a Winner.

The Great Race for the Saratoga Cup—Longfellow the Winner—Kingfisher a Good Second—St. Patrick Wins the Saratoga Stakes—Frogtown's Failure —Sartoriana Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 14, 1871.

The riot excitement which has existed here subsided to a great extent on the receipt of the New-York papers of the 13th. They gave us for the first time some conception of the nature and extent of the bloody business, and New-Yorkers slept in comparative peace, relieved from the awful thought that at home "a general war is impending," which was one of the announcements in the telegrams of Wednesday. The bitter feeling against HALL and the "Ring," however, is as outspoken as at first. A well-known and highly-respected gentleman, who has been a New-York citizen for twenty-four years, and who is an Irishman and a life-long Democrat, said yesterday that he had voted the Democratic ticket for the last time. He could not disguise from himself the fact that these riots were the direct result of the system of the Democratic Party had pursued in New-York of pampering the dangerous classes for the sake of their votes.

TEMPERANCE VISITORS.

The sensation of yesterday in Saratoga was the visit of an excursion party of Knights Templar from Springfield, accompanied by Gilmore's Band, of Boston, led by Mr. ARBUCKLE. A part of the Troy Commandery of the Order joined them in that city, and they were received here by the Washington Commandery, of Saratoga, with the Saratoga Band. The procession, when it entered the village, numbered about 250, and made a fine appearance as it marched through the hall of the Grand Union Hotel, to the sounds of the newest march, played in Gilmore style. The visitors gave a ball in the evening, which will be numbered among the social events of the season. It took place in the Saratoga Music Hall. The orchestra occupying the stage inside the hall, and Gilmore's Band the piazza outside, alternated in playing through the evening. The splendid grounds in front of the hall were brilliantly lighted, affording a promenade, of which hundreds of couples availed themselves till the ball broke up at 1½.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

People are coming in very fast. Congress Hall being nearly full. Among the recent arrivals are Gen. Custer, Col. Hall and Gen. Pitcher, of the army; Lawrence Jerome, Col. F. A. Conkling, James Brealin, Col. John R. Fellows, P. Lorillard, Ira Shaffer, J. F. Kensett, Dr. Ormiston, of New-York, and Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago.

THE RACES.

At 11 o'clock, when the carriages began to crowd up to the hotels to take the first parties to the course, the skies were lowering in a most threatening manner. The crowd drove out as usual, however, but had scarcely got snugly ensconced on the stand before the rain began to come down, and *St. Patrick*, the winner in the first race, came in in the midst of a shower. Soon it held up, however, and the great favorite for the cup, *Longfellow*, made his appearance on the track. The sporting crowd at once rushed upon the track, forsaking the pool sales, and surrounding the animal with a complete awning of umbrellas. Then the jockey started him round the track, and the hum of admiration rose louder and louder all over the field, and bets went up at once to $1,000 to $800 on the favorite. The crowd of betting men stood gazing at him with intense interest, and as the two came up to the starting point and got away, it was with the greatest difficulty that JOHN MORRISSEY and the constables of the course could get them out of the way to give the horses room. On they came toward the stand, and the crowd actually thrilled with excitement as they passed. *Longfellow* had drawn away at the start, and at the string had a lead of two lengths. The difference in the horses and in their style of running was evident at once. *Longfellow* has a magnificent dark brown color, a long drooping neck, and long barrel. His hind-quarters are rather low, and his stride is long and low, with a wonderful suggestion of confident power. *Kingfisher* is lighter colored, higher in the quarter, and has a short straight neck and sharp head. In place of the easy stride of *Longfellow*, he has a quick, sharp gait, which seems to require great exertion, and suggests a doubt of his capacity to sustain it for two and a quarter miles. Both horses were in magnificent condition. They rushed over the first mile at a terrific pace. *Longfellow* running long, easy, but swift as a greyhound, with little *Kingfisher* leap on leap behind him. At the mile-post stood three of the most experienced turfmen on the ground, with watches ready to take the mile-time, which was 1:40, the quickest time ever made on any track. *Kingfisher* was only two seconds behind. On the next mile the interval varied from four to six lengths, and as they came on the homestretch *Kingfisher's* rider plied the whip, and the gallant little horse answering, gained fast on the great Kentuckian, losing the race by only three lengths. Time—4:09¾. *Longfellow* had not been touched with the whip, but showed considerable exhaustion as the grooms pressed around to wash and blanket him.

The excitement that ensued was unparalleled. Men rushed about with tears in their eyes, vowing that such a horse as this was never foaled. The only perfectly cool person was *Longfellow's* owner, old JOHN HARPER, "Uncle JOHN," as he is universally called, who tottered along leaning on his cane and shouting directions to the negro boys who were grooming the victor.

From the first Col. HARPER has evidently felt confident that nothing could stand against *Longfellow*, though he is very cautious in his way of expressing himself. The run of conversation among the magnates of the course indicated the magnitude of *Longfellow's* triumph. Many backed him to beat *Gladiateur's* time. Col. BRUCE said that he believed no horse in England could compete with him, and Mr. BELMONT offered to bet a large amount that he could beat any horse in the world. Not a word was heard in dispraise of *Kingfisher*. All acknowledged that he had done wonders. *Longfellow's* price is now $100,000.

In the last race *Frogtown* had worse luck than on Wednesday, when he surprised every one by winning the sweepstakes, and came in last, Mr. BELMONT'S *By the Sea* winning by a neck.

The following is a summary of the events of the day:

FIRST RACE.

This was the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile; colts, 100 pounds; fillies, 97 pounds. It was the best betting race of the meeting thus far, and the knowing ones appeared to know nothing, and floundered about in a sea of trouble. Although Mr. MORRIS' colt was the favorite, *Victoria*, Mr. BELMONT'S filly, was well thought of, as she ran second to *Frogtown* the day before, on Wednesday. The following was the scene at the pools sold:

St. Patrick	$1,000	$700	$600
McDaniel's colt	450	450	400
Victoria	300	150	250
Cameron	425	125	225
Frank Swift	175	125	200
	$1,350	$1,450	$1,675

They were started from the extra stretch, and *St. Patrick* immediately went to the front, with *Cameron* second, *Swift* third, *McDaniel* fourth, and *Victoria* last. As they turned into the main course, at the half-mile pole, *St. Patrick* got two lengths away from *Cameron*, while *McDaniel* was third. On the lower turn *St. Patrick* got a better lead, passing the three-quarter pole four lengths ahead of *Cameron* and *McDaniel*, who were head and head, the others beaten off. As they turned into the home-stretch *McDaniel* shook off *Cameron*, taking second place, but could not reach *St. Patrick*, who won easily by five lengths in 1:20, *McDaniel* second, *Victoria* third, *Swift* fourth, and *Cameron* last, having been pulled up. Time—1:20.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added; three-quarters of a mile; colts 100 pounds; fillies 97 pounds.

F. Morris' gr. c. St. Patrick, by imp. Eclipse, dam by Glencoe, out of Nerbacity	1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe	2
A. Belmont's ch. f. Victoria, by Cossack, dam Camilla	3
F. M. Hall's br. c. Frank Swift, by Eugene, dam Pathway, by Childe Harold	4
W. Cameron's dark br. c. by Lexington, dam Florida, by Wagner	5

Time, 1:20.

SECOND RACE.

This was the grand race of the meeting, as far as testing the merits of the two four-year old cracks of the country. The reputations of *Longfellow* and *Kingfisher* frightened off all the other ten entries for the Saratoga Cup, and so the contest was narrowed down to a duel. Everybody was on the qui vive, every eye was riveted upon the pair as they made their appearance for the fray. In the betting *Longfellow* was an immense favorite, selling sometimes $1,000 against $400, and at others as 5 to 1. Some guided the great *Longfellow* to victory, and PALMER steered *Kingfisher*. The distance being two miles and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole. The flag fell and they were off. The people were all excitement; cries of "Bid down!" were heard from all of the grand stand. *Longfellow* took the lead, came up the stretch with a grand, long, immense stride, leading *Kingfisher* three lengths. The pace was tremendous, and on the turn *Kingfisher* closed within two lengths of the favorite, passing the quarter-pole in that position. The distance between them remained unaltered until they reached the half-mile pole, when *Longfellow* opened the gap to four lengths, gradually increasing the distance to four lengths as they passed the stand for a second time. Going to the turn *Kingfisher* struggled gamely, but without avail, for *Longfellow* got further away, leading his opponent six lengths at the quarter pole, and the same to the half mile. *Kingfisher* then made another attempt to get closer, but without avail. *Longfellow* finally winning by three lengths easily in 4:09¾. The first mile in the race was run in *one minute and forty seconds*, the fastest ever run in this country. This performance stamps *Longfellow* the champion of the turf, for he has met and gallantly defeated what was considered the best four-year old in the country. The following is the

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup; for all ages; $50 entrance, play or pay, $1,000 added; two miles and a quarter.

John Harper's br. c. Longfellow, four years, by imp. Leamington, dam Nanturah, by Brawner's Pathfinder, out of Nerbacity	1
A. Belmont's b. c. Kingfisher, four years, by Lexington, dam imp. Elsham Lass, by Kingston	2

Time—4:09¾.

THIRD RACE.

This was for a purse of $200, for three-year olds, one mile and a half; the winners of the Belmont, Ladies' and Travers' Stakes being excluded. There were were four entries, and the contest proved to be close and exciting. The names of the contestants were *Abdel Kores*, *By the Sea*, *John Merryman* and *Frogtown*. In the pools *Abdel Kores* was a great favorite; *Frogtown*, owing to his victory on the first day, being well thought of and selling for second choice; *By the Sea* third, and *Merryman* bringing a few dollars. Few of the knowing ones were aware of the fact that *Frogtown* was to carry twenty pounds more weight, with a longer distance to run than he did in his first, and consequently they burned their fingers. *By the Sea*, who sold third when the race by a head's length, fairly dwarfing it by the full length of the favorite. The following are the particulars: As the distance was a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell after one false start, *Abdel Kores* jumped away in the lead, *By the Sea* and *Merryman* together, and *Frogtown* behind. As they came round the lower turn, *Frogtown* rushed past *By the Sea*, *Merryman* and headed *Abdel Kores*, both passing the three-quarter pole simultaneously, a length in front of the other two, who were also together a length behind. Their positions remained unchanged past the stand to the quarter-pole, the only change at this point being that *By the Sea* had forged a little ahead of *Merryman*, getting third place. On the back stretch *Abdel Kores* cut loose from *Frogtown*, and at the half-mile pole led him a length, *By the Sea* going up and lapping *Frogtown's* quarter, *Merryman* still behind. On the lower turn *By the Sea* rushed past *Frogtown*, taking second place, and as they passed the three-quarter pole *Kores* was a length in front of *By the Sea*, the latter a length in front of *Frogtown*. As they came up the stretch *Frogtown* fell away to the rear, *Merryman* taking third place. The contest was between *Kores* and *By the Sea*, the former being ahead. The rider of *Kores*, thinking he had the race won easily, was taking off his spurs, and *By the Sea*, coming with a rush, beat him out a head, amid the greatest excitement, in 2:46¾, *John Merryman* third and *Frogtown* fourth.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800 for three-year olds; one and a half miles; winner of Belmont, Ladies' or Travers' Stakes, excluded.

A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Beewire	1
J. A. Grinnell's c. Abdel Kores, by Australian, dam Rescue	2
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose	3
Springfield and Stanhope's b. c. Frogtown, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington	4

Time—2:46¾.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Trinity Church-yard is now in its glory. The trees are all covered with beautiful foliage, the green sward, which is so carefully kept cut, is as soft as a carpet, and the flowers around on the grass send forth an exquisite perfume. Around the monuments of some of America's patriots there are quite large gardens, the flowers and shrubs being so arranged that their colors blend with artistic nicety. Some of the wreaths and bouquets, although dried and withered, are still there that were placed on the graves on Commemoration Day.

FREDERICK BADEN, No. 126 Meadow-street, Hoboken, made a complaint yesterday, that on the 20th of May, being about to go to Germany, he was induced to have his money changed at the office No. 187 Cedar-street, where he had $450 in United States currency changed into foreign gold, which, at the suggestion of JOHN LEIPOLD, was put in a leather bag and fastened upon the person of BADEN, who did not examine it until after the vessel had left port, when he found that he had been swindled out of $340. LEIPOLD, who is known to be a bankrupt, living at No. 61 Cortlandt-street, was held for trial.

The members of the Grant Club, of the Ninth Assembly District, met last evening at Bleecker Building, Mr. JAMES CUMMING in the chair. A report from the Committee on Primary Elections was received, nominating for President of the Association, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; Vice-President, CHARLES A. BENEDICT; Secretary, GEO. W. LUCKY; and Treasurer, HOWARD COGGILL. The Committee will meet again on Friday evening. After the transaction of some routine business, the Club adjourned until the second Friday in September.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Methodist Managers of the New-York City Church and Mission and Extension was held yesterday afternoon at No. 805 Broadway. The report of the Finance Committee was received, and showed that the amount of annual subscriptions since 1st April was $19,990. The Colored Mission, lately opened at the corner of Forty-first-street and Broadway, under the charge of Rev. Dr. BUTLER, was reported to be doing good service.

There are serious complaints that the contractors are now laying an inferior quality of Belgian pavement—that which is of a pale blue color, and which readily wears smooth. The contractors aver that, as they were forced to bid unusually low in order to obtain the work, they cannot afford to furnish the Belgian pavement of superior quality granite. Contractors should be compelled hereafter to specify particularly, at the time of making their bids, whether they propose to lay granite blocks, or only those of inferior quality.

"Pancake" is the name of a leathery composition which is used for the inner soles, stiffeners, and heels of shoes. Odds and ends of leather are mixed with paste to the thickness of an inch, and then heavily squeezed between iron rollers. The mess comes out in the shape of an oblong pancake, looking like a cross between a sheet of toffy candy and a cake of Navy plug tobacco. There are certain leathery things called pancakes served in some restaurants that are about as digestible as one of these.

The Chief Engineer of the steam-ship *Rising Star*, which arrived at this port on Thursday from Valparaso, brought with him a Guana, a very rare reptile. It is five feet eight inches in length, and very much resembles in shape a large lizard. It seems very contented in its case and eats and thrives well on its ship's rations. Before long the public may expect to see this curious reptile in the Central Park Menagerie.

At 5½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 194 Fulton-street, occupied by GOTTLIEB SMIDT as a lager-beer saloon and restaurant, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and before the flames were extinguished a damage of $1,500 occurred. The property destroyed was insured for $1,000 in the Globe Insurance Company.

JOSEPH H. LEVI, dry-goods merchant, doing business at No. 6 Bond-street, who was arrested for smuggling laces into this City from Europe, was again before Commissioner DAVENPORT yesterday. The prisoner waived all further examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $15,000 bail.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, PETER GUIBARD, a Frenchman, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for assaulting Officer SCHUELER; EDWARD WALLS, assault and battery, four years; THOMAS Du BROWN, grand larceny, four years and six months; THOMAS BROWN, two years for like offense.

During the past few years there has been such a demand for cod-liver oil that various spurious articles bearing this name have been put upon the market. The livers of all kinds of fish and even dog's fat have been made use of in the manufacture.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES R. WOOD, of the Fifth United States Infantry, will act in the place of Col. J. E. KING, Ninth United States Infantry, when the Board assembles, on the 18th inst., which has been appointed to revise the ARMY Regulations.

Col. W. P. BARNY, Second United States Artillery, and Capt. REUBEN M. POTTER, Military Store-keeper, Quarter-master's Department, received leave of absence Thursday, from Gen. McDOWELL; the former for thirty days and the latter for twenty.

The Commissioners of Parks have adopted a new system of drainage for the buildings in Central Park. The discharges from the drains emptied into the lakes under the old system, but under the new the lakes will not be polluted any longer.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment were to have had their excursion yesterday, but the work of the 12th, and the exhaustion of the 13th, put this out of the question. A meeting was held last evening to fix a new day, but the matter was referred to a committee of arrangements.

The total value of imports of general merchandise at New-York for the last quarter, ending June 30, is $60,136,826, which equals, if it does not surpass, the heaviest importations ever known here.

The number of emigrants arrived at Castle Garden for the week ending Thursday, is 4,386, making a total of 130,447 landed this year. The total number for the corresponding week last year was 136,196.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, attended the funeral of HENRY FORD, a patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who died at his residence, corner Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, from typhoid fever.

In shops where gold-workers, jewelers and gold-beaters work all the dust, sweepings and scraps are preserved and sold. There are several stores in Chatham-street where these sweepings are bought.

REUBEN W. BEEBE, formerly a hotel proprietor in this City, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the bite of a lion in a circus at Syracuse. In the afternoon he was interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The flag at the City College, Lexington-avenue, was flying at half-mast yesterday, as a token of respect for the late Prof. HORACE WEBSTER, the former President of the Institution.

The conductor of car No. 161, on the Third-avenue line, carried a gang of pickpockets last evening, but failed to give any warning to his passengers, one of whom was robbed of a watch.

The fourteenth annual festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps will be held at Jones' Wood next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The albumen wasted in the manufacture of the albumenized paper used by photographers is converted into the beautiful enamel paper used for decorating walls.

Ground acorns and horse chestnuts enter into the composition of a large part of the cheap macaroni and vermicelli manufactured in this City.

MICHAEL MCNALLY, twenty-six years of age, fell from a lift-story window of the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, Wednesday night, died yesterday in Park Hospital.

Yesterday the children of the Howard Mission were treated to a pleasant ride to the Elysian Fields, which were placed at their disposal by the authorities.

JOSEPH SIDELL, a German, was committed, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of obtaining goods by forged orders.

The Twelfth Regiment parades next Thursday evening, to receive the Forty-seventh Regiment on its return from Poughkeepsie.

Gen. W. B. TIBBETTS, of Troy, and Hon. WM. DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, are at the Gilsey House.

Capt. H. R. CONNOR, of the steamer *Rising Star*, and Gen. LE FEVRE, of Ohio, are at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, Ill., and Hon. GEORGE GORDON, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Viscount PARKER, of England, is at the Everett House.

A. GODOY, the Chilian Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel.

T. SCOTT STEWART, United States Consul to Japan, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Secretary of State HOMER A. NELSON, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. FAIRBAIRN, of Annandale, is at the St. James Hotel.

Music at Central Park, at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. EDWARD P. ARTHUR, while on his way home along Henry-street, near President, was assailed by a young man and knocked [illegible] on the ground with an iron bar. The [illegible] then proceeded to rob his victim, but before finishing his work Officer FORTER appeared and arrested him. He gave his name as OLIVER CRANTON.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer MURPHY arrested three burglars, named CHARLES CHASE, ALONZO MURRAY and Wm. COOPER, at the corner of Stuyvesant-avenue and McDonough-street. They had, when captured, in their possession a large quantity of tools and three bags filled with stolen clothing.

Mrs. LOUISA SWITZEN, a resident of Bond-street, appeared before Justice [illegible] yesterday, and charged her husband with threatening to take her life, and added that she had reason to fear he would carry the threat into effect. The Justice had the blear-eyed husband arrested and locked up for thirty days.

The body of JAMES FINNEGAN, the little boy who was drowned on Tuesday while bathing in the "Wallabout," was found floating at the foot of Kent-street, E. D., yesterday.

The Mariner's Chapel Sunday-school, corner of President and Van Brunt streets, will have their first annual picnic on Monday next. A pleasant time is anticipated.

All the public schools in Brooklyn closed yesterday for the Summer vacation. They will not be reopened until the second week in September.

The body of an unknown boy, about fifteen years of age, was found floating in the Atlantic Dock yesterday morning.

The second of the series of concerts in Prospect Park will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

STATEN ISLAND.

An elderly German, named KIESLE, residing in Rocky Hollow, near Stapleton, was found dead in his bed at 9½ yesterday morning. He was walking around, apparently in good health, the night before. The Coroner commenced an investigation yesterday. The deceased was a widower, aged about eighty-eight years.

After the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Edgewater, one of the members, Mr. McDOWELL, was assaulted on the way out by Mrs. BROWN, who objected to some of Mr. McDOWELL'S remarks. BROWN had to find bail to keep the peace for six months.

Fishing parties from New-York are now the rage, and every boat returning late in the evening brings back from the inland numbers of successful Waltons. New-Dorp and Rossville are said to be the most profitable fishing-banks at the present season.

The new bell intended for the fire tower to be erected in the Park at Stapleton, arrived yesterday. It weighs over 2,000 pounds. The tower, which will be commenced immediately, is to be forty feet high.

CHARLES JONES, driver of a brewery-wagon, was thrown from his vehicle, yesterday, near Fort Richmond, and received serious injuries about the head.

LONG ISLAND.

JOHN HARRINGTON, of Whitestone, was yesterday arrested for assaulting MARGUS LYONS with an axe-handle. He was sentenced by Justice PROVOST to pay a fine of $50, or imprisonment in the County Jail for three months. Being unable to raise the amount, he was sent to jail.

Some person placed a rail across the South-side Railroad track, near Amityville, and if it had not been for the watchfulness of the engineer, nothing could have prevented dreadful slaughter. It is not known who perpetrated the act, but efforts are being made to ferret him out.

The last meeting of the Hempstead Water Commissioners, Messrs. PERRITT VAN NORDEN and INGRAHAM, to hear the views of the property-owners, was held yesterday. Their meetings hereafter will be privately conducted.

A servant girl in the employ of Col. HIGGINS, Flushing, has been arrested on suspicion of stealing a quantity of jewelry. The girl has heretofore borne an excellent character, and it is hoped she will be able to exonerate herself.

A champion jig-match for a silver belt came off at Woodside, between Sam JENNINGSON, of West Flushing, and Mr. HOGAN, yesterday. After an hour's hard work, the Flushing man was declared the winner.

The property-owners on Greenpoint avenue are undecided with regard to the proposed improvement in favor of the improvement.

A survey has lately been made on the Combes estate, at Ravenswood, for the foundation of the Long Island Bridge, which will span the East River at that point.

The largest-ever mass of Jamaica Irish another indignation meeting this evening, in protest against the action of the Excise Commissioner.

The Baldwinsville folks are getting vigorous for the possession of a Post-office. The nearest one is at Freeport, a distance of two miles.

The Astoria and Hunter's Point line of cars have reduced their rate of fare to six and a quarter cents.

DANIEL DE MOTT, of Hempstead, was yesterday severely injured by being thrown from a mowing-machine.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday GEORGE and HENRY WARNER gave bail in $10,000 to answer a charge of atrociously assaulting GEORGE BURR on the 4th inst. by beating this person with clubs, wounding and bruising his body in numerous places. BURR lies in St. Michael's Hospital in a very critical condition.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a coal-train on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey ran off the track near Westfield, damaging the locomotive and fifteen cars. The track was torn up for a considerable distance. The engineer escaped, but was slightly injured.

WM. HAINSEK, who was tried in the United States Court, at Trenton, on a charge of defrauding soldiers' widows of their pensions, was found guilty yesterday. Sol. THADWELL was convicted of passing a counterfeit $20 bill, the jury having been out twenty-six hours.

The Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County have declared MICHAEL COGAN, (Democrat,) the lawful candidate to represent the township of Harrison in the Board, in place of ABRAM PHELPS, the present incumbent.

The body of the drowned man found floating in the Passaic, Newark, on Thursday, has been recognized as that of THOMAS HEGGIE, a laborer who had recently came to East Newark. His relatives and friends are not known.

Mrs. CULVER, of Spruce-street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday evening by taking opium. Her mind is unsettled from the loss of a child, which was run over and killed some weeks ago.

A lad named JOHN HEITZ has been sent from Newark to the Reform School at Jamesburg, he having become unmanageable by his parents, and threatened their lives.

Terrible Fire.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE STEAM SAFE.

American Steam Safe Company:

GENTLEMEN: We are pleased to inform you and the public that the steam safe which we purchased of you some time since was the means of *preserving uninjured a large amount of dabt, money, &c., exposed* for several hours to a tremendous heat during the fire which destroyed our manufactory. The safe was in the ruins *from Sunday evening, 25th inst., until 11 o'clock Monday forenoon*, and on opening it the contents, embracing our books, policies of insurance, &c., were found to have sustained *no injury*, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers, &c. We also found that more than one-half of the water remained in the tubes, convincing us that the safe would have withstood the test many hours longer. We are so well pleased with the result that *we shall use no other* than your patent steam safe in the future, which we shall order at once. Respectfully yours,

NORTHAMPTON PEGGING-MACHINE CO.
D. C. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Northampton, July 4, 1871.

Those interested in the subject of security are invited to examine specimens of this wonderful invention, an *example of which was once got heat destroyed by fire.*

Every style of BANK SAFE, HOUSE SAFE, EXPRESS BOXES, &c., built to order.

HALL'S SAFE COMPANY,
Warerooms No. 300 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

At SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Razor Knives; Razors and Scissors, in cases or single, and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tables Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 16th inst., will contain a selection of articles of interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle.

Among them will be an article showing how

THE BIBLE HAS BEEN EXPELLED FROM OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS; The Priests everywhere working to get rid of the Sacred Book; Their complete success in several wards of the City; The Scriptures no longer read in many of the schools; Startling facts brought to light by our reporters in a tour throughout the City.

Under the title of "THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND PEST-HOUSE," will be given an interesting account of a visit to the Small-pox Hospital by anybody but an amateur investigator. The scenes attending the passage thereto by steamer, and at the toll-bar, on the Island, are graphically pictured, and several of them are exceedingly touching. The abuses of the present system of administration are brought out very clearly, and a number of valuable reforms are suggested.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found two capital stories, besides a number of very interesting selections from the freshest books and magazines.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

The DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

In the department devoted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be found notes of military movements throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as also local items of general interest to military men.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE, received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The New Buildings—The Hyde Prize—Death Record—The Oration and Poem—Gymnastic Exercises.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Each train has brought its full load of Alumni and visitors to town today. Many devoted the morning to looking at the sights indoors and out. Amherst is famed for its overflowing cabinets of rare specimens and the beautiful scenery visible from its towers. Much interest is manifested in the new College church now nearly completed. It is the gift of a son of President STEARNS, who is an East Indian merchant. It stands directly in the rear of East College, and that building will probably be removed when it is finished. The new edifice is for Sabbath services. Prayer will be held in the chapel as at present. All that money and art can do has been done to make the church convenient and attractive. A chime of bells has just been placed in the tower, the gift of GEORGE HOWE, Esq., of Boston. They are commemorative of the patriot Alumni of Amherst who fell during the war. They are at present chimed at various times during the day by a Boston professional, but there is a student who proposes to take them in charge soon. Mr. HOWE has provided him with an annual scholarship of $250. It seems that the Committee for the awarding of the Hyde Prize last night could not agree, and that an extra prize of $100 was given to J. W. SIMPSON by a gentleman present, for the excellent oratory he displayed. The following Alumni have died during the past year:

A roll of honor of Amherst men, prepared by the Faculty, is just published. It gives the military history of each Alumnus and undergraduate who served in the war. There were 180 Alumni and 73 students who were soldiers. Of these 12 died in battle and 20 of disease. The first soldier mentioned belonged to the class of '26, the last to '63.

At 2¼ the Seniors formed behind Brown's Brigade Band, of Boston, and marched to College Hall, under the leadership of Capt. DAVID HILL, Marshal. The hall was filled to overflowing. It was very tastefully trimmed. Over the pulpit were the words "Alma Mater." To the right "Class Motto '71, Unus Amore Ore Re." At the left, "Semi-Centennial, Terras Irradient." All of these were formed of massive evergreen letters. After prayer by President STEARNS and music by the Mendelssohn Quartet Club, of Boston, SAMUEL WATSON TENDELL, President of the day, introduced the orator, JOHN WOODRUFF SIMPSON. Mr. SIMPSON is a polished speaker and very self-possessed. "The Scholar's Place in the Work of the Century" was his subject. The oration reads well, aside from its excellent delivery. The poem, by SAMUEL PATTERSON BUTLER, was named "Sermons in Stones." It was forcibly delivered, filled with classic allusions concerning Tyro and ALEXANDER and Harlan. It gave an account of the famous Blarney Stone, and its exportation to Ireland.

During the delivery of the poem, a terrific shower came down, and everybody had a first-class opportunity to get wet. Umbrellas were in great demand, and it was rare sport to witness the manœuvres of those without them. The Class Ode was sung in the church. It would have been more sensible if the rest of the programme had been carried out there, but the class were unwilling to listen to the Grove Oration in-doors, so they adjourned to the big tent. There the band struck up, just as if it didn't rain, but they had to reverse their instruments frequently to let the water run out. They soon gave way to '71, who rendered "A Way we have at Old Amherst" and "Little Brown Jug" with spirit. Finally, as rivulets of water came pouring down through the canvas upon the umbrellas below, the orator, MAURICE DWIGHT CLARK, mounted the rostrum and began. But the depressing influence of the place was too much for him; he could not be heard, and in three minutes he was silent. His oration, as it is printed in *The Student*, is a pleasant and somewhat ironical production. It contains parting words to '71, '72, '74, and the citizens of Amherst. More college songs were indulged in, and then the class sat down and smoked the calumet. Pipes and lemonade were produced. The Sophomores sang this parting ode:

"The welkin rings with hearty cheers,
That tell of joy full sweet,
The children of her ripest years
Now kneel at Amherst's feet.
For one in heart and one in might,
In thought and action one,
As eagles, soon they take their flight
To seek the distant sun.

Though oft beset by doubt and fear,
Though clouds oft vailed the sky,
They saw hope's silver lining there,
And labored manfully.
Then hail the band that bravely fought!
Well tried and proven true;
For them the crown, of laurel wrought,
Is glory's fairest due.

The dawning future opes to view,
Fresh fields for thought and care,
With richest gain for each of you,
That nobly labors there.
And as you go, these classic halls
Their sad bereavement tell;
Their voice with true affection calls,
'God bless you! and farewell.'

The sighing elms take up the strain;
The rocks their sorrow tell;
And all join in the sweet refrain,
'God bless you! and farewell.'"

Cigars were provided for '73. HARMON NORTHRUP MORSE made a speech acknowledging the same. Milk was provided for the Freshmen. It is said they, in their eagerness, got at one of the cans and drank considerable in advance. The rain ceased about sunset.

The concert in the evening by the Mendelssohn Quintet and ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, with Prof. W. H. CLARK as accompanist, drew a very large house. This is the twenty-third season of the Club, and there are not many lovers of music in the land who have not heard them. They did themselves full credit, and Miss PHILLIPS was, of course, very enthusiastically encored. The Seniors will realize a good round sum, which goes toward defraying the expenses of the day. The concert lasted till after 10 o'clock, and closed the exercises of the day. But for the rain all would have passed off very pleasantly.

The match game of ball between the college nine and the Institute of Springfield resulted in favor of Amherst, 16 to 3.

An examination of Freshmen was held in Alumni Hall, this morning, and there will be another to-morrow. Forty-one raw men have lately been admitted to College and it is expected 1875 will enter with about seventy members. The Gymnastic Exhibition of '73 this morning, was a pleasant affair. First came a general exercise by the whole class, then performances on the different apparatus by fifteen picked men. The exhibition closed with singing "Farewell to Amherst Duties."

To-morrow the jubilee begins at 9½ A. M., in the tent. A speech of welcome to the Alumni will be pronounced by President STEARNS, which will be answered by Ex-Gov. ALEXANDER HAMILTON BULLOCK, ('36.) Prof. TYLER will then deliver an historical address of considerable length. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock there will be a jubilee meeting of the Alumni in the tent, with speeches from several distinguished men. The College Glee Club give a concert in the evening, after which there is a social gathering of the Alumni at College Hall. The system of wearing class badges is a very good one. Through it the Alumni can readily recognize each other. To-morrow the Juniors repeat the exhibition in gymnastics for the benefit of the Alumni.

H. W.

The Woman Question—Are Female Students to be Admitted?—More Donations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

This has been the great day of the week. There has been none like it in the history of the College. There is one subject under discussion now that attracts almost as much attention as the Jubilee, and it is one of more absorbing interest to the world at large. That is the admission of women to the College. Two young ladies have applied to be admitted to the incoming Class. Their application was before the Trustees Tuesday, and the Faculty also submitted a letter to them, asking that the ladies might be allowed to enter, if they are found to be fitted. The friends of the new movement are pushing it strongly. Among them are Gov. BULLOCK and Mr. BEECHER. Some oppose it, and among them is said to be Prof. TYLER, on the ground that it will be unfavorable to the new Smith College for ladies about to be established at Northampton. Much outside influence is being used to open the doors of the College to the gentler sex at once. The papers of the State teem with leaders asking Amherst not to let the golden opportunity slip by unimproved.

A gift of $50,000 was yesterday announced from SAMUEL WILLISTON, of Easthampton. He has ever been a generous patron of the institution, and this is but one of many benefactions. The Trustees appointed Mr. BEECHER and Rev. Dr. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK ('36) to return their thanks to Mr. WILLISTON. The jubilee began at 9½ this morning. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. P. HUMPHREY, D. D., ('28,) of Louisville, Ky., eldest son of the late President HUMPHREY. The address of welcome to the Alumni, by President STEARNS, was a very happy effort. He greeted them as one standing in the midst of an old ancestral mansion, welcomes the returning children of the house.

The historical address, by Prof. TYLER, which followed was nearly two hours in length, and contained much matter which will soon be published in his forthcoming history of the College.

About 12½ a meeting of the Alumni was organized, with the President, A. B. ELY, of Boston, in the chair. He made a very striking speech. He could tell the Alumni how they could get $100,000 from the Legislature next Winter. With their co-operation he could soon raise $500,000. Hon. ALEX. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, was elected President for the year; Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Louisville, Ky., First Vice-President, and Prof. J. H. SEELYE Secretary and Treasurer. Some 2,500 people gathered in the tent at 2½ P. M. to listen to speeches from the Alumni. Gov. BULLOCK opened the meeting, and spoke for half an hour in a happy strain.

Prof. SNELL ('22) was then called to the stand, and delighted the audience for some time with his quaint humor. He was the eldest son, and had always staid at home. If there were any prodigals who had returned home today, he should not treat them badly. He carried the audience back to the birthday of the College. He was admitted as the first student Sept. 19, 1821. He entered the Senior Class, having been three years at Williams. On the same day fifty students were enrolled on the College books.

The latter part of the exercises was taken up with a somewhat stormy debate on a motion relative to asking the Legislature to grant to the Alumni the right of choosing the five Trustees now elected by the General Court. It was finally voted, as the desire of the Alumni, that they should elect such Trustees, and a Committee of seven was appointed to confer with the President and Trustees in regard to the matter. This is the list: B. Sanford, A. B. Ely, G. P. Homer, E. H. Kellogg, W. M. Pomeroy, E. K. Alden, H. G. DeForest.

Just at twilight a musical memorial service was held on the College grounds. It was in honor of those who fell in the war, and was composed of national airs, played alternately on the chimes and by Brown's Brigade Band. Six hundred and sixty-four Alumni are registered in the book at Walker Hall as present in town. Large cards are hung in one of the rooms there containing the names and places of sojourn of those who are here. All the classes that have graduated since 1822 are represented, except '25. The following classes have reunions, and most of them suppers at the hotels, Professors' houses, and other places in town: '42, '43, '45, '48, '53, '60, '61, '67, and probably several others. Most of these occur today.

To-morrow the Seniors will speak their pieces, on the stage, and the Alumni will dine at 1½ P. M. At 4 there will be a regatta on the river.

H. W.

Stories of Beecher—His Speech—Other Speeches—Commencement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Thursday, July 13, 1871.

HENRY WARD BEECHER graduated here in 1834. There is a mass of floating tradition concerning his college life which is no doubt rapidly increasing as the years pass away. It is said that during his first year in college he devoted much of his time to the pursuit of senior studies, because he thought them better adapted to his mind than those his class were upon. Later in the course he went back and reviewed those same neglected authors. It is also said that Prof. SNELL told him on the day of his graduation that the Faculty would never hear from him again. He and the Professor had many a spat during the four years. BEECHER was very fond of "cutting" recitation, much oftener in fact than was to the Professor's taste. One day after having listened to a long lecture, because of absenteeism, HENRY WARD asked Prof. SNELL what was the use of his going to mathematical recitation, anyhow, "to discipline your mind," replied the Professor. "Oh, well," said BEECHER, "I shan't go any more if that is all, for I can discipline my mind enough by inventing excuses to you for not being there." About four miles from college is a small brick school-house where the great preacher used to go to hold prayer-meetings. It is on the border of Belchertown, not very far from the birth-place of the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*. There are people in that town that well remember Mr. BEECHER's youthful exhortations. He still clings to his dislike of titles. Last evening a gentleman accosted him with, "How are you, Doctor?" "I am well," he replied, "all but the Doctor." His speech yesterday was exceedingly humorous. Gov. BULLOCK introduced him as one who, while on this ground, "wasted his life in college honors." After replying to the raillery, he read a letter from RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., ('39,) of Brooklyn, written from Italy, and caused much merriment by omitting a part which he said was a love-letter to President STEARNS. He had heard a great deal about all the grandees of the College, but he had heard nothing about the hard times the poor students had in the College. He had to suffer when here, was afraid that he should be translated at times—at least the translation troubled him most when in examination. Every hair of Prof. FISKE's head stood up like a spur, and he had the benefit of them all. He regarded Prof. SNELL as, in the main, an upright man, but he knew well that during his course the Professor's heart swelled with envy because of his (BEECHER's) original demonstrations in mathematics. He seldom called him up during the latter part of the course. The Faculty never consulted him in regard to what appointment they should confer upon him, and he left town with only an ordinary sheepskin, such as nature and the colleges provide for all graduates. Then Mr. BEECHER told what he did while at Amherst. There was no student who tramped more, or knew where the gray squirrels lived, or where the ice lingered longest, or the moss was greenest, or the birds sang the sweetest, as well as he. After speaking of HITCHCOCK and HUMPHREY, he told of the glorious sunrises that ofttimes gladdened his boyhood eyes, as he waited for them morning after morning perched in the chapel tower. Few colleges can boast of natural scenery like this. Yale and Harvard cannot, perhaps Williams may. The Trustees are to establish a Professorship of History and Political Economy here soon. The discussion respecting the admission of women to the College has nothing to do with the question of women's suffrage. He believed in that, but it is wholly aside from this, which is a question of method and economy. How can we educate the greatest number at the least expense? If one church, one catechism, one minister, will do for both sexes, why will not one teacher? All ladies who come here will have their mind made up to what is before them. If they cannot keep up with their classes, they will leave, just as boys do. He believed that if they were strong enough to care for the household they are strong enough to obtain a liberal education. Woman can stand the college if she can stand the nursery. She will make a womanly use of a college education as men make a manly use of it. She will be more of a woman for it. This is not a novel question—it comes in the ordinary course of things. It is our first duty to answer it aright.

Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, followed Mr. BEECHER. He protested, in the name of New-England colleges, against the multiplication of universities in this country. Harvard and Yale are enough. We have no pedestals for more. He referred with pride to the fact that every one of the fifty classes at Amherst will soon have a scholarship, and that his own class, '36, has three.

The last speaker of note was Prof. PARK, of Andover, and no Alumnus of Amherst, who appeared on the stage, spoke better. He was rather inclined to oppose the ground taken by BULLOCK and BEECHER, and he felicitously quoted an old joke of Prof. HUMPHREY's about a student who was struck by a galvanic battery.

The Alumni reunion, last night, was largely attended; many ladies were present. The Mendelssohns provided music. Commencement proper is a thing so much in the ordinary course that it attracts very little attention this year. The weather is fine, and all things have passed off well. Six hundred and seventy-three Alumni were registered at 11½ A. M. The valedictory was given by EDWIN MUNSELL BLISS, of Constantinople, Turkey, and the salutatory by JOSEPH NATHANIEL BLANCHARD, of Albany, N. Y. There were nineteen speakers and fifty-nine graduates. The Alumni dinner was in Agricultural Hall, at 1½ P. M. The room was very full and the air very close. On this account no speeches were made, except one by the President. He announced the number of Alumni in town, and that all the classes were represented, '25 having reported at the last moment; also, that a scholarship fund of $50,000 will soon be raised; also, that Rev. WM. H. WARD, ('56,) editor of the New-York *Independent*, had translated the inscriptions on the Nineveh tablet—a thing that has often been tried, but never been done by any American scholar before. Three cheers were given for Mr. WARD. The President then told the Alumni that he did not expect to be able to attend the centennial celebration of the College, but that he should ever be their well-wisher. Three cheers were given for the President. The assembly then sang the Commencement Dinner Hymn. Hundreds are leaving town on the afternoon trains.

H. W.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Two New Public School-Houses to be Erected—Description of the Proposed Buildings—Interesting Educational Statistics.

Among the new buildings to be erected in this City, plans for which have recently been submitted at the Department of Buildings, are two new school-houses, to be located respectively in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards. The following is a description of the proposed structures, both of which will be erected under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction:

The site in the Seventeenth Ward selected for the purpose is on the south side of Fifth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, embracing five City lots, together forming a plot in size 100 feet front by 96 feet 2 inches in depth, the street numbers now being from No. 326 to 332. The building, when finished, will cover the entire front of the plot, with a depth of 92 feet. It will be in height four stories, together 72 feet from the curb, and the general design, both in exterior appearance and interior arrangements, similar to the new school-houses lately erected. The entrance will be through a tower in the centre, which tower will be surmounted by a mansard roof, the other roofs of the edifice being flat. The material to be used in construction is pressed brick, the first story being faced with granite. In addition to the grand staircase, the building will be provided with two other stairways connecting with the various stories, both fire proof. Each story above the first will contain an assembly room, teachers' room, and four class rooms, while on the first floor will be a play room for girls, janitor's apartments, &c. All modern improvements will be introduced into the building. The total cost of the structure is estimated at $90,000. The school-house is for a new school to be formed immediately and its erection is deemed necessary owing to the overcrowded condition of the two primary schools now in existence in the Seventeenth Ward. This necessity is apparent when the average attendance at these two schools, for the month of June last is stated, which was as follows: At No. 13, located on Houston near Essex-street, daily attendance, 1,889, and at No. 19, located in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, 1,733. In this connection it may also be stated that the average daily attendance at all the schools of the ward, in which there are in all six school buildings, including those of higher grade, for the month of June, was 5,519. The number of the new school will probably be 59, the last Public School established being numbered 58.

The second building to be erected for the Nineteenth Ward is to be located on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 310 feet east of Third-avenue, and is designed for the use of Primary Public School No. 21, now occupying a hired building in the immediate vicinity. The erection of the new school-house arises from the fact that the owner of the building now used demanded a rent so extortionate for a continuance of the lease that it was thought advisable either to break up the school or to build, which latter course was adopted. The accommodations, in the hired building have also always been limited and not such in any respect as the wants of the school demanded. The new school-house will, when completed, be in size 100 by 95 feet, four stories in height, and erected on a lot of the same frontage, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth. The design of the proposed structure is the same as those above described, and the cost also is to be $90,000. The average daily attendance for June, at the last named school, was 485.

The designs for both the proposed new buildings were drawn in the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs for the Department, by DAVID I. STAGG, architect, and the finished structures in their appearance will bear evidence of taste and skill. The builder of the Seventeenth Ward building is TERENCE KIERNAN, while the work in the Nineteenth Ward has been entrusted to MORAN & ARMSTRONG.

Summer Reception of Grammar School No. 11.

A very large audience assembled at this school on Friday, to assist in the "Summer Reception." The exercises were very interesting and novel. The Principal brought the two Houses of Congress into his school-room, as they appeared on the 11th of February, 1869, in joint Convention, counting the electoral votes of the States for President. The discussions between various Senators and Representatives on the questions of admitting the votes of Louisiana and Georgia were very spirited, and excited great interest in the audience. The idea was well carried out by about thirty debaters, and everything was historically correct. Master JENKINS as Speaker Colfax, FINNIGAN as Vice-President Wade, and KINSELLA as Ben. F. Butler, carried their parts with flying colors. WM. WIDDONS gave, in a dignified and manly way, the speech of WEBSTER in reply to HAYNE, so well known in our past senatorial history. In accordance with the season the school-room was overwhelmed with flowers, and a score of canary birds filled it with nature's melody. Judge VAN VORST presided. Superintendent KIDDLE addressed the College graduates, and Dr. HOWE introduced Master STEPHEN JENKINS, who recently bore off the prize of Hon. S. S. COX's cadetship to the Naval Academy upon competitive examination with the brightest boys of the six schools in his Congressional district. The boys presented a bouquet to every lady in the audience, and wore nosegays at their button holes. Prof. SCOTT, of the City College, made a very eloquent and touching speech, and the veteran JAMES W. GERARD spoke humorously and pleasantly. The occasion was original, creditable and pleasant. President HUNTER, of the Normal College, ISAAC BELL, SAMUEL A. LEWIS, and many other well known citizens were present.

A Centennial Observance.

The Reformed Church in this country has made much and substantial progress during the last twenty-five years. Its large resources have been employed in the endowment of its Collegiate and Theological Institutions, and in an active missionary policy. Its General Synod was organized in 1771. This is consequently its Centennial Year. For its proper observance an effort will be made to raise the sum of $1,000,000, for proper denominational work. A committee, of which Rev. E. S. PORTER, D. D., is chairman, was appointed at the recent session of the Synod, in Albany, to aid in raising the above-named sum. The first public meeting in behalf of this worthy enterprise, will be held to-morrow evening, in the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Addresses are to be delivered by Rev. Messrs. PORTER, TAYLOR, ORMISTON and GANSE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market was again dull yesterday with no transactions either at the Exchange or elsewhere to report. For next week the prospect for increased activity is not much brighter, for the only really important auction thus far advertised is the continuation sale of Flushing lots, under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER, which takes place on Wednesday. Several minor sales of City real estate, under Court orders, will also be made at the Exchange during the week, the details of which will be given on Monday. The market generally, however, just at present is an uninteresting one.

For the past six months, ending with the 1st inst., the enterprising auction firm of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, and No. 36 Union-square, have disposed of property amounting in the aggregate to $3,754,262 05, a large exhibit.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

THE BRILLIANT OPENING SALE OF

FLUSHING LAWN

INTRODUCED THIS CREME DE LA CREME OF

VILLAGE PROPERTY

TO FULLY

1,500 ENTHUSIASTIC ATTENDANTS,

Who purchased freely and rapidly until stopped by the drenching rain, which necessitated an

ADJOURNMENT

UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ON THIS OCCASION

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

AND A

SPLENDID COLLATION

WILL BE PROVIDED.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND

HAS BEEN ENGAGED.

REMEMBER—Special train will leave via James Slip and 34th-st. ferries at 11½ A. M., half an hour earlier than on the first sale.

Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 28 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat, of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 285, New-York.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—Thirty-two acres near Suffern, N. Y.; ten acres orchard; river, mountain views, &c.; stock and utensils at auction July 15, at 1 P. M.; farm at private sale only; very cheap.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 56 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO RENT—IN WESTchester County, adjoining West Farms—A large frame mansion, with modern improvements; garden, stable, coach-house; fourteen acres of land; newly painted and prepared throughout; well adapted for Winter or Summer use; three miles from Harlem; a good macadamized road all the way through; to a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given at a low rent; New-Haven Railroad will run close by. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 80 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TO LET OR FOR sale at Newark, N. J., three new houses; French roofs; twelve rooms; gas and water; five minutes from depot; delightfully located; rent $600 each, price $6,500 each. INGERSOLL, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 33 Union-square, (north.)

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SHOP, 22 FEET front, 48 feet deep, with shop on fifth floor, 21 by 14 feet, with a door that opens on the roof; the shops are No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand at this office.

WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAYS from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 136, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE NO. 84 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 208 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. (free of tax) is now payable. A return of Fifty (50) per Cent., (free of tax,) in scrip, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, has this day been declared, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1871. Six (6) per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip will be paid Sept. 1, 1871.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at this office on 15th inst. free of Government tax, to holders registered as such at the closing of books on 30th ult. The transfer-books will be open for transfer on 17th inst.

M. K. JESUP, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., on the capital stock and reserved fund, is payable, on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, No. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, and No. 6 8th-av.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.

EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

ASSETS, $6,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.

Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Tres'r.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest... $2,780,822 74

Surplus... 212,783 69

Total assets June 1, 1871... $2,993,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $360 00.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.

WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. THOMAS, President.

S. J. MACY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six per Cent. per annum* on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

All deposits made on or before July 20, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17.

WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

(chartered by the Government of the United States,) No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 170 8TH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17, inst. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of July 1.

Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

JOHN F. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,526; SURPLUS, $180,415 27.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

NO. 420 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE.

Deposits before July 21 will draw interest as if they had been made in June.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL - EAST 14TH-ST.—Seats free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Service on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. There will be a preaching service EVERY SABBATH MORNING only, and prayer-meeting in the EVENING, during July and August.

AT THE SECOND-STREET M. E. Church there will be preaching at 10½, by Rev. Mr. LAKING, Presiding Elder from Alabama, a former Pastor of Second-street Church; and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY ASTON. Subject—*The Principles and Lessons Involved in the Riot of Wednesday last.*

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Rev. J. HOLDICH, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. C. GOSS at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience meeting SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Influence of Religious Revivals on the Prosperity of a Church*, and at 7½ P. M., on *Christian Assurance*. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 73d-st. and Madison-av.—Divine service will be held in this Church every SABBATH MORNING during the Summer, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service will be discontinued. Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER will preach as usual.

REV. G. H. LEVY, D. D., OF PHILADELPHIA, will, by request, repeat the sermon he preached at the Round Lake Camp-meeting, in the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. Rev. F. H. OSBORN will preach at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, on *The Inestimable Value of Faith, Philosophically and Religiously Considered.* Baptism in the EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the new chapel of the institution, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

THE BAPTIST MISSION, CORNER OF 70th-st. and the Boulevard, will be opened on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Scripture selections by Rev. S. T. HILLMAN. Prayer by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON. Addresses by Rev. J. F. ELDER, Rev. H. SCHNEIDER and Mr. W. A. BACON.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Communion service following. Young people's prayer-meeting at 8 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 8th-av. Rev. JOHN W. SELLECK, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor. The evening discourse to young men. All are invited. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. STEVENS at 10½ in the MORNING; in the EVENING at 7½ by Rev. JAMES MCGEE. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach during July and August.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Rev. H. W. JONES, at 10½ A. M. and 8¼ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor.—Rev. HENRY IERSON, of London, England, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, July 16. Morning service, 10½; Evening, 7½.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, July 16, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*All Things Possible With God.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

SALT LAKE AND THE MORMONS.—Rev. R. M. STRATTON will deliver a lecture on *Personal Observations Among the Mormons*, in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 21. Admission, 50 cents.

ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 24 Cooper Institute.—Elder S. W. BISHOP will preach SUNDAY, the 16th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., will be kept open for service on SUNDAY MORNINGS during July and August, at 10½ o'clock.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. BOTTOME, of Yonkers. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, July 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, July 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. H. PULLMAN WILL preach at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. No evening service.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. J. S. WILLIS and in the EVENING, at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PAStor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th-av., above 45th-st.)—Service and Sermon on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11 A. M. Evening service at 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of TUGNOT, THOMPSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE TUGNOT, JOHN THOMPSON, WILLIAM COCKEROFT, ALFRED SCHANCK.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY BUSIness heretofore conducted by the late ABNER L. ELY, at No. 22 Pine-st., will be continued at the same place by his successor, HORACE S. ELY, who will continue the oversight and care of such real estate as was in the care of the late Abner L. Ely, until such time as the owners severally shall have had an opportunity to direct concerning the same.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

MR. JAMES J. GOODWIN IS AUTHORized to sign our firm name per procuration from this date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 373 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6d. per day.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,800 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE.—Having a large, well-established and profitable business. Address DANFORTH BROS., manufacturers of Family and Laundry Soaps, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia.....Sat., July 15	Iowa.........Wed., July 19
Europa.........Sat., July 22	Ismailia......Wed., July 26
India...........Sat., July 29	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 9

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry: First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......Rousseau......	Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie......	Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont......	Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.......Daure......	Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First Cabin.........$140 | Second Cabin.........$85. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails. The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DENIES, on THURSDAY, Aug. —. Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $35. Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold. Return Tickets.........$250, gold. By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return Tickets.........$150, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Thursday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River. ITALY, Webster, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M. FOR LONDON DIRECT. DENMARK, Andrews, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M. ERIN, Lawson, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M. Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI. Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous. July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13. Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month. MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........July 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green. POSTPONEMENT.—The steamer SHERMAN, in consequence of detention at Quarantine, will sail SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and not Thursday, July 13, as previously advertised.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau) July 13. MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS.........July 20. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........July 27. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. GARDNER, will leave Pier No. 6 North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 13 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS MAGNOLIA, Capt. Parrish, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. Howes, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, TUESDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheesman, THURSDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 127 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. E. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR. CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,317. WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........$92,000. ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST. N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds

OF

WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.

Guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, and by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

Above bonds bought and sold by

SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand. GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS

For $300,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next. The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly. Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 25, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month. I reserve the right to reject any and all bids. I. G. KAPPNER, Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. WM. H. BRIDGMAN was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE. $30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, ISSUED BY THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX. On a completed road in profitable operation, AT 90 AND INTEREST. ALSO, 8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE Selma and Gulf Railroad Co., GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD, AT 95 AND INTEREST. After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TRAVELING CREDITS,

AVAILABLE FOR DRAFTS ON Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, OR Messrs. DREXEL HARJES & CO., Paris, AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER. ISSUED BY

Drexel, Morgan & Co.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

A GOOD SECURITY.

THE CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, $1,000 each, 9½ years to run, principal and coupons payable in New-York, secured by deed of trust to J. Young Scammon, Potter Palmer, and Benjamin F. Haddock, of Chicago, being first lien on Company's land in Cook (Chicago) County—5,000 acres at $60—the land, without improvements, being worth four times the amount. But a limited number of the bonds remain for sale at 95 by THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, No. 120 BROADWAY. Where circulars, with full particulars, may be obtained.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, on Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$500,065 21
Overdrafts	89 78
Due from banks	31,750 42
Real estate	40,494 25
Cash items, viz.: Bank notes, &c.	54,012 74
United States five-twenty bonds	63,347 38
Loss and expense account	7,206 95
New-York State bonds	5,000 00
Taxes paid	1,366 01
Total	$791,536 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	19,320 16
Due depositors, on demand	542,326 66
Total	$761,636 82

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1871, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid, and that JOHN ENGLIS, the President, is absent, and cannot therefore join in this affidavit. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn by deponent, the 14th day of July, 1871. WM. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York County.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization. For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 135 Broadway.

Branch Offices { 586 Sixth-av., New-York. { 306 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1871	4,669,125 90
Liabilities	183,162 23

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1871:

ASSETS.

Cash, balance in bank	$339,929 08
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $4,713,000	1,890,985 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $199,990)	155,300 00
United States stocks (market value)	1,446,343 75
State and Municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	362,522 50
Bank stocks (market value)	141,160 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1871	32,015 93
Balance in hand of agents	86,462 89
Bills receivable	30,778 57
Other property, miscellaneous items	31,863 50
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	7,645 31
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	379 37
Total	$4,669,125 90

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 11th July, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter. The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year. The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1871. STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, FREE FROM TAX, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply. E. C. DELAVAN, No. 32 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A German woman; country or City; she is a very good cook in all branches; good baker. Good references. Apply at No. 395 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK; meat or pastry, or order cook for a hotel, club-house, where the services of a professional cook would be required; understands her business thoroughly in French and English cooking; City reference of the very best from her present employer. Call at No. 50 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant; very respectable, and good general cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and washing; good City reference; willing to go in the country. Call or address No. 343 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; a small, private family preferred; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and to assist in the washing and ironing; four years' good City references can be given. Call at 229 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a boy five years old, a situation to do general housework in a small family; no objection to country or City. Call at No. 419 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; does fluting and puffing equal to a French woman. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, of good address and good City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 224 East 47th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; thoroughly understands his business and the care of fast horses; would go as second man; excellent City references. Call at or address No. 8 West 30th-st., private stable, between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen today and Monday, at No. 215 West 35th-st. J. J., waiter.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter by a young Frenchman recently arrived from Paris; can give the best of references from American families in Paris. Call on or address A. J., No. 4 East 10th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARried man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 161 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS every lodge of Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circular and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, capable woman, to take care of an infant, wait on a lady, and to do plain sewing. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av., for two days.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871. PETER BRUNER, KATE BRUNER, FREDERICK BOHDE, J. R. FLANAGAN, Executors.
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MONTANA GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of June, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the Montana Gold Mining Company of Colorado, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 24th day of May, A. D., 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of the President of said Company made under the direction of the stockholders, directors and trustees of the said Company, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. SYLVESTER R. COBB, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
jy1-law3wS*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—PRICES DOWN.—IMmense stock every style seasonable carriage now in use, new and second-hand. Several slightly shopworn at $100, each less than usual prices, at Carriage Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 635 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND WELL-bred Kentucky gray mare; can trot fast, and is a perfect saddle horse; drives single or double; five years old; low price; sold for want of use. Can be seen at DRENNAN'S stable, 5th-av. and 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, SIXTEEN hands, six years old; he is very stylish, fine driver, single or double, is sound and kind in every way, and without a blemish, or would buy a mate. F., No. 633 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARriage and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 143 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—Spacious rooms for families and gentlemen; superior board; Summer prices; references.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 3d-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; board first-class; references.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE.

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England. S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

OLIVER E. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS. A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

SUMMER RETREAT.—THE MOST DElightful place in the State, the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J. Inquire at No. 54½ West 22d-st., or by mail.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons can obtain first-class board in a pleasantly situated location on Staten Island, below the village of Rossville, on the Kills; good bathing, fishing and boating, there being a good bathing-house on the premises; communication eight times per day; terms very reasonable, and every attention paid to guests. For further particulars, apply to W. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

EIGHT OR NINE BOARDERS CAN find first-class accommodations during the Summer months at Neshanic, on south branch of New-Jersey Central; fifty yards from depot and two hours' ride from New-York City. Apply to R. G. LUDLOW, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.

BOARDING—SUBURBS OF NEWBURG.—New house and newly furnished; good table, large, airy rooms; grand inland and river views; pure tonic air; especially desirable for those seeking retirement and real home-like comfort. Address Mr. ISAAC BODINE, Newburg, N. Y.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 134 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED PIANOS. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano. WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms. RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 15, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather:

777 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
849 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
8,485 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
1,171 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
954 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo steam-ship *Trojan*, and can be examined on Pier No. 20 North River.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, I will cause to be sold at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., auctioneers, forty shares of the stock of the "Arnold Manufacturing Company," the same being part of the assets of Harris G. Avery, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.—Dated July 14, 1871. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JANE CUSHING, Plaintiff against SOPHRONIA M. HOUGHTON, and Amory Houghton, her husband, Joseph F. Hill, Jonathan B. Simonds, Nathan Cushing, Norman A. Smith, Alfred S. Long, and William S. Stillwell and Henry W. Stimson, (composing the firm of Stillwell & Co.,) John S. Leese, George A. Coles, Patent Lock-shank Button Company, Robert Sloane, Charles L. Sherman, and Hayden W. Wheeler, Lewis A. Parsons and Henry Hayes, (composing the firm of Wheeler, Parsons & Co.,) and Dorman T. Warren, Amedee Spadone, Charles D. Rood and Benjamin P. Smith, (composing the firm of Warren, Spadone & Co.,) and Robert S. Pyke, Richard H. Meares and Alfred H. Cramp, (composing the firm of Robert S. Pyke & Co.,) and William F. Meader and William C. Lawson, (composing the firm of Meader & Lawson,) and Francis Duerden and John G. Davison, (composing the firm of Duerden & Davison,) and Thomas F. Ball, Frank Steffany and Louis Steffany, composing the firm of Ball, Steffany & Co., defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 10, 1871. CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 382 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at their office, No. 12 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks. The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President. WILLIAM GRAHAM, THEOBALD FROHWEIN, C. M. O'LEARY, M. D., Commissioners. LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

HENRY SCARTH'S HEIR-AT-LAW AND NEXT OF KIN.—Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause Dancer against Her Majesty's Attorney-General, the person or persons claiming to be respectively the heir-at-law and next of kin according to the statutes for the distribution of intestate's estate of Henry Scarth, late of Barnes, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, who died on the 16th day of December, 1869, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of November, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 13th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1871. ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk. FRANCIS ROBINSON, No. 26 Jermyn-street, St. James', London, England, plaintiff's solicitor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last two performances of the COLLEEN BAWN. MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8. JOHN COLLINS as MILES NA COPPALEEN. DOMINICK MURRAY as DANNY MAN. EMMA HOWSON as EILY O'CONNOR. On MONDAY NEXT, OLIVER DOUD BYRON, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK Mitchell's old Olympic Mock Rehearsal, THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN; And a new American local comedy, entitled, AN ANGEL. LAST MATINEE TODAY, at 1½ o'clock. MONDAY, July 17—Benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

R. F. RANDALL.........Manager. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, THE BERGER FAMILY, SWISS BELL-RINGERS, VOCALISTS AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS. SOL SMITH RUSSELL, AND ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled Orchestra. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music stores and at Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH. Health, comfort and recreation. SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING. GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS. An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided. Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:35, 4:15 and 5:30 P. M. Tickets for the excursion.........$1. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 20; Albany to Montreal only $12 20; Troy to Montreal only $12 50. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Office at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 350 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA and ANNA; Englewood, Excelsior Park and Oriental Grove to let. Office No. 383 West-st., near Christopher. H. B. CROSSETT.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODman Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $500 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for a circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal, Hightstown, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. New-York, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M., Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M., Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent. For further particulars see time table. *This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
11:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT. THIS AND EVERY EVENING will be presented an entirely original drama, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled ELFIE; Or, THE CHERRY-TREE INN. The play will be presented with NEW MUSIC, NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, and NEW COSTUMES. In the third act a COUNTRY DANCE. The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, C. H. ROCKWELL, CHARLES FISHER, TEESDALE, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD. Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss LIZZIE PRICE. ACT 1.—DECEPTION. ACT 2.—MYSTIFICATION. THE MURDER AND THE MURDERER. ACT 3.—EXPLANATION. MERRY-MAKING AND A DANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO LAST PERFORMANCES. Of the popular artists, ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS. MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8. THE PIONEER PATRIOT. Commencing in the evening with IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL. MONDAY, JOHNNY ALLEN AS SCHNEIDER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT DRAMA. Last appearance of I. M. WARD in THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT. POSITIVELY LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE IT. MONDAY, JULY 17, first representation of LES MISERABLES. JEAN VALJEAN, (1st appearance,) G. C. BONIFACE.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING, THE PRODIGAL SON.

Now on exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE. Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each way. Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st. each way. Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents. Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent. N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steam-boat FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARMAN, Jr., will leave daily from Franklin-st., Pier No. 32 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings: Christopher-st., North River, 2:30; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4, North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, 3. Hoboken every Wednesday, foot 4th-st., 8 A. M. Jersey City every Wednesday, foot Montgomery-st., 8:20 A. M.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT

FOR ALBANY AND TROY FROM PIER NO. 39 NORTH RIVER, (Vestry-st.) AT 6 O'CLOCK. Connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express trains for the North and West. Through tickets issued.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st., at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st., at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4. EAST RIVER LINE. Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st., at 8:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 15th...	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...	6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 16th...	7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...	5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 16th...	3:30 P. M.	Sunday, 16th...	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 17th...	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th...	6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th...	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th	4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th	7:00 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 15th...	1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th...	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 17th...	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th...	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...	8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th	8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th...	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 20th...	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st...	5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st...	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th...	7:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant River steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts., each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT TO GLEN COVE.—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, June 25, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30, Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $8.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 35th-st., at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3:15 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 1 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 3:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 124 and 126 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 125 W. 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in this city.

THE RIOT.

Funerals of Several of the Mob Yesterday.

The Dead of the Ninth Regiment to be Buried To-Morrow.

Sympathy for Rioters Expressed by Tammany Clubs—Gov. Hoffman Denounced—A Policeman Beaten—Ugly Expressions of Feeling by Hibernians.

There has rarely been a duller day at Police Head-quarters than was yesterday. The Board held a meeting, but transacted no business of importance, and very few persons were to be seen at any time about the building but those regularly attached. About noon A. Oakey Hall entered from the rear, although it has always heretofore been his custom to reach the Commissioners' rooms, or Superintendent's office, by the front entrance from Mulberry-street. If he came for conference with Mr. Kelso he was disappointed, as the Superintendent left the building at an early hour, and was absent most of the day.

AT THE MORGUE.

There was no excitement at the Morgue yesterday, although the visitors were much more numerous than upon ordinary occasions. To accommodate the vast crowds that came on Thursday the gates were thrown open. Yesterday everything resumed its wonted channels, and Reed, the keeper of the dead-house, rested somewhat from his labor of handling corpses and answering the questions of those in search of the missing. There are now but two bodies in the Morgue awaiting identification; these will be buried today, with all others in the house, if not claimed early this morning. One of the bodies is now so far decomposed as to be beyond recognition.

Of the six unknown bodies remaining unclaimed last night, the following have been identified:

Patrick Monahan, aged twenty years, who lived at No. 90 Henry-street, and was shot through the head. The body has been removed to the residence of his brother, No. 90 Henry-street.

Joseph Gamberty, aged nineteen years, who lived at No. 31 Carmine-street.

John Mullen, twenty-four years of age, who lived at No. [illegible] West Twenty-ninth-street, and had been shot through the [illegible].

William [illegible], aged thirty years, of Hudson City.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS—[illegible]

The list of casualties from the riot was augmented as follows yesterday:

James A. Clark died at Mount Sinai Hospital from gunshot wounds in the right arm and right thigh. Deceased was forty-four years of age, was a native of this City, was married, had five children, and lived at No. 120 East One Hundred and Tenth-street. He was returning home from his place of business, at No. 238 West Twenty-sixth-street, at the moment the volley was fired.

Michael Leahy, a native of Ireland, thirty-three years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital from a gun-shot wound through the body received during the riot. Deceased lived at No. [illegible] Second-avenue, where he leaves a family.

Thomas Dougdale, thirty-four years of age, who lived at No. 266 West Twenty-fifth-street, who was shot in the left side during the riot while standing at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, died at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst.

Michael O'Shea, twenty years of age, shot through the head during the riot, died in Mount Sinai Hospital. His residence was not given.

A. P. Gilbert, the *Herald* compositor who was shot in the back while standing on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, died at a late hour Thursday night in Bellevue Hospital.

William McGrath, twenty-five years of age, who was a coachman, and lived at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue, died at a late hour last evening, in Bellevue Hospital, from a gun-shot wound. His arm had to be amputated after his admission to the hospital.

The deaths from the deadly volley fired in Eighth-avenue now number forty-four, and there are several others of the wounded who are not expected to recover.

All the cases resulting from the riot are in charge of Coroner Young, who has granted burial permits, and will hold inquests next week, probably beginning on Wednesday. It is understood that voluminous testimony will be taken, and the question of the firing by the military, it is alleged, will be proved.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Officer McCoy, of the Seventh Precinct, who was on the sick list, was in Pike-street at an early hour yesterday, when he was attacked by some unknown persons who beat him severely and cut him over the right eye, inflicting a severe wound. His assailants fled before Officer Ferris, who heard the cries of his comrade and ran to his rescue, could arrive at the scene, and they thus escaped both capture and recognition. It is supposed, however, that they were some of the Irish rioters seeking a cowardly revenge upon the Police.

A FOOLISH STORY CONTRADICTED.

A statement has been made by the evening journals to the effect that the armory of the Seventh Regiment is decorated with Orange flags. The story bears its absurdity on its face, though many may be so ignorant as to believe it. The truth is that the non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Regiment have the regimental hospital flag hanging over the door of their room to denote the quarters of the Hospital Steward. This little flag is yellow in color, and very dingy at that, from constant use during the past few years. An excited reporter perhaps noticed the flag, and being color blind for the moment at once jumped to the conclusion that it was the hateful color. The members of the Seventh Regiment desire it to be distinctly understood that they take no part in the disputes of the day, and desire to merely do their duty as good soldiers.

SOME RIOTERS ADMITTED TO BAIL—OTHERS COMMITTED.

Of the rioters committed on the previous day for examination by Justice Hogan, all those against whom there was no other charge than that they were arrested with arms upon their persons, were yesterday held in $500 to keep the peace. The following gave the required bonds and were liberated:

Martin Foiley, bailed by P. T. Carney, No. 79 Cortlandt-street.

Thomas M. Gilmartin, bailed by Jas. Flanigan, No. 197 Chatham-street.

John Falon, bailed by P. T. Carney, No. 79 Cortlandt-street.

Andrew Bowney, bailed by P. T. Carney, No. 79 Cortlandt-street.

Michael Malvin, bailed by Martin Oakley, No. 113 Mott-street.

Patrick Kelly, bailed by Alexander Patten, No. 79 Baxter-street.

Edward Crook, bailed by Patrick Campbell, No. 448 West Seventeenth-street.

Patrick J. Kelly, bailed by Thomas Duffey, No. [illegible] East Thirty-seventh-street.

Michael Laniman, bailed by John McGuire, No. [illegible] Second-avenue.

Patrick Green, bailed by John McGuire, No. [illegible] Second-avenue.

John McCabe, bailed by John Early, No. [illegible] Elizabeth-street.

The following were held for trial at the General Sessions:

Hugh Derry, inciting to riot, $2,000 bail.

John Connor, inciting to riot, $2,000 bail.

Thomas Coleman, inciting to riot, $2,000 bail.

Bernard McGinnis, reporter of the *Star*, for carrying the "billy," a concealed weapon, was held in $1,000, and was bailed by Richard Walters, No. [illegible] East Broadway.

Edward Lamb, assault on Detective Clapp while the latter was in the discharge of his duty, was held in $500, and bailed by [illegible], No. [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], concealed weapon, [illegible]

[illegible], same offence, $1,000 bail.

John B. McBride and John McHugh, who had been arrested by Inspector Walling, as stated in the Times of yesterday, were held in $500 to keep the peace, and were bailed, but the names of the bondsmen do not appear on the papers.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DEAD OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Orders were issued yesterday for the parade of the Ninth Regiment on Sunday, to pay the last honors to the members of that regiment who fell on Wednesday. The Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, and four companies of the Seventy-first, of this City, will parade as an escort, and Superintendent Kelso will detail 100 policemen, drawn from all the precincts of the City, with all the captains, one sergeant and a patrolman from each precinct, the whole being under the command of Inspector Dilks. The Ninth's orders are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. [illegible]—I. The officers and members of this command will assemble in full-dress uniform, with white trousers, gloves and belts, on Sunday next, July 16, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late comrades, Sergt. Wyatt and Private Page. Roll-call of companies at the Armory at 1 o'clock P. M.

II. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music, will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel at 1½ o'clock P. M.

III. The members of companies F and K will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

IV. Officers of the Regiment will wear the badge of mourning on the day of the funeral.

(Official,) By order of Col. JAMES FISK, JR.
[illegible] S. Allen, Adjutant.

The Committee of Arrangements request members of the theatrical profession to attend the funeral of the late Henry C. Page, which will take place on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from Calvary Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery and there be interred in a plot belonging to the Ninth Regiment.

LABORERS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS DISCHARGED.

Upon inquiry at the Department of Public Works, yesterday, our reporter was informed that a large gang of men who did not come to their work on Wednesday, had been discharged, and that a great number were suspended from employment, as a punishment for quitting work on the day of the riot. The names of the men, he said, were to be furnished to the Department by Chief Engineer Tracy.

The Chief stated that a large number of men, employed by contractors, quitted work on that day, but the Department were not responsible for them and could therefore take no notice of their absence.

The report in yesterday's Times in relation to a meeting of one of the City Departments on Thursday, at which a resolution was adopted requesting Superintendent Westervelt to furnish a list of the names of the men employed by the Department who absented themselves from work on the day of the riot, should have read Department of Docks, and not as published, Department of Parks.

FUNERALS OF RIOTERS—RETALIATION THREATENED—THE GOVERNOR DENOUNCED.

The funeral of John Reilly, one of the rioters who was shot in Eighth-avenue on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, in East Sixty-sixth-street, near First-avenue. There were about twenty carriages in attendance, but the paucity of mourners was remarkable, there not being more than two or three hundred present when the funeral started for Calvary Cemetery, but on its way it augmented considerably in numbers. One of the brothers of the deceased had charge of the funeral arrangements. He felt a pride in announcing that he paid or was to pay all the expenses, but he refused to give or permit to be given any information to the reporters. Some of the newspapers were denounced, and it would not have been safe for reporters of those journals to avow themselves. Four stalwart fellows came up to the writer in a menacing attitude, but he was fortunate enough, by a little diplomacy, to calm their resentment, which was at the point of effervescence. The reporter got into conversation with a few of the leaders, who made no secret of their resolve to retaliate on the Orangemen next year. "Next 12th of July," said they, "we'll be fully prepared to meet them." The reporter quietly asked: "Why not allow the Orangemen the same privilege which you claim for yourselves?" The reply was: "I'd allow them nothing. They are a parcel of cut-throats; they are a set of perjurers, who do not believe what they swear, and they have no right to bring their English prejudices to this country. I am not an Irishman, but an American born, and my sentiments are held by thousands of others."

Gov. Hoffman was next denounced in very strong language for issuing his proclamation, and the speaker announced that he, Gov. Hoffman, would never again receive a vote from any of the friends of the "murdered men." Mayor Hall was eulogized for the course which he pursued, "but," said the speaker, "Hoffman has killed the Democratic Party in this State."

The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and has left a widow and two children.

The flags on the Grand Opera-house and the Ninth Regiment Armory were flying at half-mast yesterday, as a mark of sorrow for the loss of the gallant National Guardsmen who fell in Wednesday's struggle.

OTHER FUNERALS.

Hannah Connor, aged 15 years, the adopted daughter of Mary and the late John Hamby, was buried from Bellevue Hospital. She met her death while standing on Eighth-avenue watching the procession.

The funeral of Charles Buckland, Jr., who fell during the firing, took place at No. 509 West Twenty-Eighth-street, and was attended by a large circle of friends, and by Company H of Hawkin's Zouaves, of which the deceased was a member.

The funeral of Charles H. Pettit, the young man who was shot at the corner of Eighth-avenue and West Twenty-fourth-street, on Wednesday, will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The deceased was an exemplary young man, and had business in the neighborhood at the time of the firing of the volley.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC UNION—GOV. HOFFMAN DENOUNCED.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Irish Democratic Union was held last evening in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, Anthony A. Griffin in the Chair and J. Duffy, Secretary.

The special business for which the meeting was called was to consider the action of the authorities in regard to the Orange parade. Very strong feeling was manifested on the subject and denunciations of Gov. Hoffman were bitter and general. Several members strongly advocated the passing of resolutions, pledging the Irish Democratic Party to not only not support Hoffman, but to use all their influence against him at the next election at which he is a candidate for any office. They openly charged him with being the enemy of all the Irish Catholic citizens, and the cause of the riot and slaughter on Wednesday last. They contended that he had no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of the City, in opposition to the expressed wishes of the majority of its inhabitants, and against the promulgated orders of the Mayor.

Other members, who did not allow themselves to be carried away so much by their feelings, counseled coolness and prudence, and suggested that it would be better to wait for a week or so till the public sentiment among the Irish population calmed down before they took any definite and decisive action in the matter. All, however, seemed to be imbued with the same spirit of hostility to the Governor on account of his revoking the order prohibiting the Orange parade. After much debate the matter was left over till early next week, when a meeting will be held, for the purpose of giving expression to their feeling and opinion on the conduct of the Governor in a set of resolutions. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY FOR A DEAD RIOTER.

At a meeting of the Wm. M. Tweed Benevolent Association, held last evening at No. [illegible] Centre-street, resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the family of Timothy Sullivan, a member of the Association, who got killed in the riots on Wednesday, and a subscription was taken up for their relief, and over $[illegible] was received. The Association will turn out as a body with their badges and banner at Sullivan's funeral on Sunday.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC CLUB NO. [illegible].

At a meeting of the Irish Democratic Club No. [illegible], held at No. [illegible] Avenue A, last evening, Mr. Lawrence, of Club No. [illegible], spoke in reference to the late riots on the occasion of the Orange procession, and condemned Gov. Hoffman's proclamation permitting the parade. He said the Orangemen had no right to insult the citizens by celebrating in New-York the ascendancy of one party over another more than 200 years ago in another hemisphere. He advised the Irish citizens to organize at once, and at the polls at the next election to show how they regarded the conduct of the Governor.

REGIMENTAL REPORTS.

Gen. Shaler's staff officers were kept busy yesterday in receiving reports from the commandants of the various regiments in the First Division regarding their operations on Wednesday. It was understood that Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, reported through Gen. Varian that the members of his command did not fire without orders, and that their guns were aimed at rioters in the houses, and not at any person on the street. He also denied the charge that one of his men fired the fatal shot which struck Sergt. Wyatt, of the Ninth Regiment. So far as could be ascertained, some of the reports charged the Seventh with disobedience of orders. Gen. Shaler will prepare a detailed account of the operations of the troops under his command as soon as he has received reports from all of his regimental commanders.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Intense indignation was expressed very generally among the Police yesterday, at the conduct of Capt. Joseph H. Petty, Thirteenth Precinct, in censuring the military for firing upon the mob. As he violated one of the longest-established and most imperative rules of the Department, in making a communication to the public, it is presumed that he will be subjected to discipline by the Board. The only comment yet made on the affair by the Commissioners has been in unofficial shape, and to the effect that Capt. Petty has been very indiscreet.

The friends of Capt. Spencer, Company K, Ninth Regiment, will be pleased to learn that he was not so seriously injured as was at first reported. When the firing commenced the Captain bent his head to escape the leaden hail, and endeavored to get to his position in the rear of his company. As he was passing by a wagon some one in the vehicle dealt him a blow on the head with a bar of iron or some heavy instrument, which felled him to the ground insensible. He was taken into a neighboring house, where he recovered after a while, and so great and excited were the crowd that himself and a soldier of the Ninth had to disguise themselves in order to escape from their retreat. After arriving at his home Capt. Spencer was attacked with internal bleeding, but his physician is of opinion that with rest and careful nursing he will speedily recover. His father is Professor of Greek in the College of the City of New-York, and is now absent on a visit to Amherst.

A rumor was current, yesterday, that several mass-meetings were to be called during the ensuing week at the instance of some prominent Irish citizens in regard to the action of the authorities in the recent riot. No formal announcement of the intention has yet been made, and no definite information on the subject has been obtained.

President Smith yesterday granted leave of absence for one week, with pay, to Patrolman Meschutt, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was seriously injured during the attack upon the rioters in Prince-street. He was struck on the shoulder by a brick, and had his left arm disabled early in the affray, but refused to be classed among the injured, and remained constantly on duty during the day and ensuing night. His wound by this neglect had become so serious as to unfit him for service.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Dean, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found, in an ash-box, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, a black sack coat, with a bullet hole in the back; a white under-shirt, over-shirt, drawers, and a pair of black pantaloons; all of the articles being covered with blood.

Many of the soldiers of the New-Jersey National Guard are dissatisfied with their treatment while under orders on Wednesday. The State has never interested itself to secure them proper armories, and each company has been obliged to find its own. On Wednesday they were confined in these places most of which are next to the roof and terribly heated. They were also illy provisioned, and were personally responsible for expenses, which were rather heavy. Col. Peckwell, of the First Regiment, was so dissatisfied with the state of affairs that he has resigned.

The Orangemen of Newark had intended to join in the parade in New-York on the 12th inst., but gave up their design after hearing the order of Superintendent Kelso. As it was too late to make other arrangements, they postponed their celebration indefinitely. They have heretofore held their parade in Newark, and followed it with a picnic in some suburban village. This plan will be pursued this year, and the celebration will take place on the 10th of next month. They will parade and will have a picnic. No disorder of any kind has followed their demonstrations in Newark, and none is anticipated this time.

A special meeting of the directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held last evening in Hibernia Hall, on Gold-street, Brooklyn, but the reigning powers refused admission to the members of the Press. They, however, intimated that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the pic-nic which they propose to hold on the 29th inst.

The funeral of Michael McCormack, who lost his life on Eighth-avenue, took place from No. 381 Second-avenue, and was solemnized according to the Catholic service. A large number of persons followed the body to the grave in carriages.

A party of young Americans organized in East Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, last evening, under the name of Washington Post, and passed resolutions, determining not to allow any foreign mob to rule this City.

Patrick Harvey and James Lynch, who were in Mount Sinai Hospital from wounds received in the riot, were yesterday taken home to their friends, the first residing at No. 246 West Thirtieth-street, and the second to No. 229 Houston-street. There are many cases in the Hospital in a critical condition, but the surgeons preferred not to specify them, for fear of alarming the patients to their injury.

The "World" and Gov. Hoffman.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, July 14.

As a resource of bigoted partisans who lament the suppression of a riot in a Democratic City, by a Democratic Governor, the New-York *World* is a success. To cover its swift and abject indorsement of the Hall-Kelso order, an endorsement which amazed all journalists and enraged all freemen, that paper puts up the Executive of the State as a target for missiles which should be exclusively left to the meanest and narrowest of his political opponents.

Willing to wound but afraid to strike, it insinuates in suppositive form slurs, sneers and flippant criticisms, which become the positive charges of unfriendly prints, putting the Governor on trial as to his motives and diligence, in an act redounding more to his fame and to our security than any other deed that shines as the brightest gem in the coronet of his illustrious achievements. It is no small offense to dampen the enthusiasm of a people consolidated into unity by a supreme exigency. At this time to discourse quibbles is to sow the path of justice with fatal torpedoes. Yet the *World* utters its refrain of censure as an accompaniment to the jeers, the rage, the groans and the curses of the slums. It has no praise for the suppression of the riot, and abundance of objections to the mode in which it was suppressed. In times of almost revolution, plain people fail "to distinguish." Half of New-York and the country sees in the *World's* studious neglect to commend the putting down of the mob an ill-concealed regret that it was put down at all. This is doubtless unjust; but it is no more unjust than for the journal in question to split hairs on the Governor's action because he made the City authorities right-about-face in the twinkling of an eye. It would have been wise for the Governor to have turned over the whole problem to his *dilettante* critic, but it and its allies had had the solution of it for a fortnight. They had deduced from it the remarkable conclusion that everybody had a right to parade unless somebody else objected, in which case a point of honor was to determine the matter. If the objectors outnumbered the processionists, the latter had no rights which the officers of the law were bound to respect. The contrast between the Governor's views and the *World's* was so great that the paper is only restrained by the better part of valor from pilloring him as the violator and not the vindicator of the laws. As it is, the *World* succeeds in hinting that it took the Governor into its confidence at the first; that he approved of the Kelsoman anesthetic treatment, and had no right to change the remedies without the consent of the self-constituted original doctor. It then says if the Governor was not aware of the prescription, which it before implied he had helped compound, he should have been; and subsequently states that if the original doctor did not consult with Gov. Hoffman, which consultation was previously insinuated, it is the Governor's fault that he did not confer with those who never solicited his advice. This lucid indictment entirely harmonizes with the *World's* conclusion that, "We never can think of no more wholesome rule in a great emergency than to express our real sentiments." What those sentiments are, straightly put, would seem to be compounded of an ability to pinch an editorial of Tuesday to the tune of Wednesday's facts. Nevertheless, the discord accomplishes its usual results. It enables the *World* to do more for its adversaries than they can do for themselves, and to show its failure to commend the principles and measures of the party most embarrassed when trying to square its professions with its performance. By taking it for granted that if Gov. Hoffman was in town on Monday, the Superintendent of Police, who did not confer with the Commissioners, must have conferred with him; by deliberately and insultingly ignoring the Executive's statement that on Tuesday he was for the first time apprised of the condition of things in New-York; by a smallness of soul so utter as to cause it to subordinate the public weal to a pride of opinion—the *World* has indirectly arraigned Mr. Hoffman in its own columns, and directly in all the Republican sheets, as the first man to be put at the bar of public judgment—for crushing out in his own way, and with Napoleonic thoroughness, an outbreak which that paper's own temporizing local backers made possible.

American Protestant Association—Card From the Grand Master of Illinois.

The Chicago papers of Thursday morning contain the following:

Chicago, July 12.—The fiendish riot at present raging in the City of New-York being truly demonstrative of the intolerant and despotic spirit that has at all times actuated the devoted members of the Roman Catholic Church, it becomes all liberty-loving American Protestants to band themselves together for the purpose of self-defense, so that should their liberties at any time be invaded by intimidation or actual violence, they may be ready for such occasions. The American Protestant Association was organized for such contingencies. We are an independent and truly American Association, and as such invite all Protestants, who are law-abiding citizens, to immediately fraternize with us in upholding the principles guaranteed to us by the genius of our Constitution should they at any time be placed in danger.

SAMUEL SIMONS, G. M.

LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

Third Annual Report of the State Labor and Employment Exchange—Interesting Statistics of Wages, &c.

The California Labor and Employment Exchange held its third annual meeting in San Francisco on the 6th inst., and re-elected its last year's officers. The Secretary read his third annual report, accompanying which was a series of well-compiled statistics of applications and employment found, which the San Francisco *Bulletin* presents in a condensed form, which we copy below. The following table shows all the different classes of employment which have drawn advantage from the Exchange during the last three years, the number of applications for men in each class during the last year, and also during the last three years, the number of engagements effected through the Exchange during the last year and during the last three years, together with the ruling rate of wages paid each class of employes:

Occupations	Ordered during last year	Ordered during last three years	Employed during last year	Employed during last three years	Wages
Architects and draftsmen	3	5	..	2	Acc. to ability.
Amalgamators	..	1	..	..	$100 and bd.
Auctioneers	..	1	..	..	100.
Apprentices	5	37	1	25	15@$25 and fd.
Apothecaries	..	4	..	4	$20@$50 and fd.
Bakers	7	67	4	76	$20@$50 and fd.
Bar-tenders	7	32	1	22	$20@$45 and fd.
Barbers	..	8	..	1	$20@$30.
Basket-makers	..	11	..	7	Piece-work.
Bed-makers	5	20	..	8	$20@$30 and fd.
Bell-hangers	..	1	..	..	3 50@$4.
Bee-tenders	..	3	..	1	On shares.
Belt-makers	..	1	..	1	[illegible]
Blacksmiths	42	506	32	423	$2 50@$4 ℔ day, $50@$85 ℔ m. and fd.
Blacksmith helpers	6	51	6	47	$2@$2 50.
Boiler-makers	1	49	..	1	35@$50 and fd.
Boot-blacks	2	8	..	5	$8@$40 on shares.
Book-binders	..	2	..	1	Acc. to ability.
Book-keepers	1	10	..	6	$35@$100 & fd.
Boot and shoe makers	10	220	6	135	$5@$60, mostly piece-work.
Bottlers	..	12	..	11	$20@$40.
Boys	140	904	60	660	$10@$30.
Bricklayers	37	194	10	120	$4@$5.
Brewers	1	4	1	..	$20@$70.
Bridge-builders	..	1	..	4	75 and found.
Brush and broom makers	..	..	..	..	
Burnishers	..	..	..	..	$2 50@$3.
Butchers	8	77	4	66	$30@$60 and fd.
Butter-makers	5	20	4	15	$20@$45 and fd.
Butter-packers	1	1	..	1	$30 and found.
Brick-makers	1	4	..	1	$40@$60 and fd.
Brick-moulders	1	..	..	1	$50@$75 and fd.
Brickyard hands	..	62	..	31	$20@$50 and fd.
Brakesmen	..	1	..	1	$35 and found.
Box-makers	..	1	..	1	$40 and found.
Budders	1	..	..	1	$2@$3 and fd.
Coach, and general use	10	50	1	20	$27@$100 and fd.
Coal-miners	47	82	15	45	87½c.@$1 12½ ℔ ton.
Coal-passers	..	36	..	32	$30 and found.
Coal-yard men	7	22	3	19	$20@$30 and fd.
Coffin-makers	..	3	..	2	$2 50@$4 50.
Collectors	..	1	..	1	on commission.
Confectioners	1	11	1	8	$40@$60 and fd.
Cooks	112	1085	83	730	$20@$75 and fd.
Coopers	5	50	3	42	$2@$2 25 and piece-work.
Coppersmiths	7	15	2	2	$3@$4.
Curriers and tanners	4	23	2	18	2 50@$3 25.
Cutlers	..	1	..	1	Acc. to ability.
Card-strippers	..	1	..	..	℔ 1,000 rounds.
Cabinet-makers	16	169	7	116	$1 50@$3 50—mostly ℔ pc.
Cigar-makers	..	13	..	6	℔ 1,000.
Canvassers	13	128	3	34	Commission.
Carpet-weavers	..	3	..	3	Acc. to ability.
Carpenters (house)	138	2049	108	1625	$3@$4—$2@$2 50 for rough.
Carpenters (ship)	..	51	2	39	$3@$5.
Carriage-painters	3	67	..	42	$3@$4.
Carriage-builders	..	8	..	6	$3 50@$4.
Carriage-trimmers	1	10	..	7	$3@$4.
Caulkers	..	3	..	3	$3@$4.
Carvers	..	1	..	1	Piece-work.
Charcoal-burners	1	9	..	5	$30@$35.
Cheese-makers	8	18	2	9	$30@$40.
Clerks	9	49	4	26	$30@$60.
Deckhands	..	40	..	29	$30 and found.
Dish-washers	45	319	42	267	$15@$25 and fd.
Draymen	..	1	..	1	$30@$35 and fd.
Distillers	..	3	..	3	Acc. to ability.
Door & sash m'kers	..	9	..	1	$2 50@$4 50.
Druggists	..	2	..	2	Acc. to ability.
Dyers	..	4	..	1	$25@$50 and fd.
Engineers	4	54	2	41	$3@$5.
Engravers	..	4	..	1	Piece-work.
Edgers	4	5	1	1	$30@$50.
Farm-laborers	250	3153	163	2282	$20@$30 ℔ mo. in Winter, $40 in Summer, or $1 25@$1 75 ℔ day.
Filers (saw-mill)	..	4	..	4	$40@$50 and fd.
File-cutters	..	16	..	5	Piece-work.
Firemen (boat)	4	50	4	43	$40@$50 and fd.
Fishermen	10	22	..	5	2-5 sh. of take.
Flour-packers	..	5	..	3	$30@$50.
Foundrymen	8	27	4	21	$1 50@$2.
Fringe-makers	..	1	..	..	$80 per month.
Fruit-peddlers	..	1	..	1	$20 @ $30 and sharer in the profits.
Fruit-packers	..	1	..	1	$25@$30 and fd.
Furniture polishers	..	3	..	..	$2 per day.
Foremen	..	8	..	4	$40@$60 and fd.
Frame-makers	..	3	..	1	Per piece.
Gas-fitters	..	6	..	3	$3@$4 50.
Generally useful	101	295	80	226	$20@$30.
Gilders	..	5	..	5	$40@$60.
Glue-makers	..	3	..	1	$30@$45.
Glove-cutters	1	1	..	..	Acc. to ability.
Grave-digger	..	1	..	1	$50.
Grocers' help	..	5	..	5	$20@$40.
Gunsmith	..	6	..	3	$3@$5.
Grainers	..	1	..	..	$2 50@$3.
Hat-pressers	..	1	..	1	Piece-work.
Hair and rope m'k's	..	5	..	5	$2 50@$3.
Harness-makers	6	73	4	48	$40@$60 and fd.
Hod-carriers	..	8	..	8	$2.
Hop-growers	1	5	..	..	On shares.
Hose-makers	..	4	..	1	$2 50@$3.
Housekeepers	..	5	..	1	$20@$35 and fd.
Horse-shoers	5	40	2	35	$2 50@$4.
Harness-cleaners	..	2	4	5	$30@$40 and fd.
Hair-spinners	..	1	..	..	$2@$2 50.
Hewers	..	2	..	..	$40@$50 and fd.
Interpreters	..	2	..	2	$30@$40 and fd.
Iron-moulders	19	62	10	27	$3 50@$4.
Instrument-makers	..	1	..	..	$3@$4.
Iron-rail makers	1	1	..	1	$2@$3 50.
Jewelry-polishers	..	1	..	..	$2 50@$3.
Knitters	..	5	..	..	Per piece.
Laborers	325	6658	462	5677	$1 50@$2 ℔ day or $20@$30 ℔ month and fd.
Last-makers	..	3	..	1	$2 50@$3.
Lathers	..	22	..	12	$3@$4 ℔ day.
Laundrymen	7	47	3	31	$25@$40.
Local reporters	..	3	..	2	$50
Locksmiths	9	21	7	16	$3@$4.
Lumbermen	2	224	3	346	$30@$60.
Lithographers	..	2	..	1	Ac. to ability.
Lime-burners	..	1	..	..	Ac. to ability.
Machinists	11	81	5	61	$3@$4.
Machine-planers	..	7	..	5	$2 50@$3.
Men and wives	21	173	25	240	$40@$60.
Map-mounters	..	1	..	1	Piece-work.
Marble-cutters	..	3	..	3	$3 50@$4.
Marble-polishers	..	60	..	17	$2@$2 50.
Masons	11	82	7	62	$4@$5.
Mattress-makers	..	15	..	13	[illegible]
Milkers & dairymen	43	581	30	300	$30@$40.
Millers	..	16	..	9	$3@$5.
Millwrights	..	12	..	3	$3@$5, or $40@$50 and found.
Miners	142	1046	101	808	$60.
Malt-makers	..	2	..	2	Ac. to ability.
Musicians	1	1	..	..	$20@$25.
Nurses	3	28	3	20	$20@$25.
Nurserymen	1	2	1	3	$30@$40.
Oyster-packers	12	102	9	77	$10@$15.
Ordenancer	..	15	6	15	$2 50@$4.
Painter, house	28	354	20	265	$25@$35.
Pantry-man	..	4	..	3	$25@$35 and fd.
Paper-hangers	1	12	1	5	$2@$2 75.
Paper-rulers	..	2	..	1	Ac. to ability.
Partners	1	4	..	..	Agreement.
Pattern-makers	1	18	..	6	$4.
Peddlers	1	6	..	5	Commission.
Packers, fruit	5	5	..	..	$50 cur'cy & fd.
Physicians	..	2	..	2	Agreement.
Picture-fram. mak'rs	..	6	..	6	$2 50@$3 50 and piece-work.
Pile-drivers	..	4	..	2	$2@$3.
Plasterers	2	119	2	87	$4@$5.
Plumbers	1	11	1	7	$3@$5.
Porters	5	40	4	30	$30@$75.
Potato-diggers	22	225	18	196	$25@$30.
Printers	..	17	..	7	$45@$80 ℔ mth. 75c.@$1 ℔ 1000 ems
Pruners and orchardmen	..	10	..	5	$25@$35 and fd.
Pork-packers	..	7	..	4	$2@$2 50.
Planers	1	5	1	3	$50@$60.
Pianists	..	1	..	..	Ac. to ability.
Photographers	..	4	..	2	Ac. to ability.
Quarrymen	14	47	13	36	$2@$2 50.
Rope-makers	1	1	..	..	Ac. to ability.
Speeder-hands	..	1	..	1	Ac. to ability.
Spinners	..	2	..	2	Ac. to ability.
Stair-builders	..	2	..	1	$2 50@$4.
Steel-plate printers	..	2	..	1	Piece-work.
Stewards	1	36	1	23	$30@$50 and fd.
Shoremen	..	4	..	3	$30@$50 and fd.
Stove-makers	..	2	..	2	Ac. to ability.
Stoneware-turners	..	1	..	..	5c. ℔ gallon.
Street-sweepers	..	2	..	2	$30@$35.
Stocking-weavers	..	3	..	2	Ac. to ability.
Sugar-packers	..	2	..	3	$50@$75 and fd.
Supt. of mill	..	1	..	..	100 and fd.
Stone-cutters	3	12	4	12	4@$5.
Screwers	..	1	..	..	30@$40.
Salesmen	..	11	..	11	30@$60 and fd.
Sawyers	10	10	7	77	40@$100 & fd.
Screw-turners	..	11	..	..	50@$60 and fd.
Sack-sewers	1	23	1	13	280 ℔ 100 sks.
Shingle-packers	..	1	1	2	35 and found.
Sheep-shearers	33	120	22	77	5c.@6c. ℔ hhd.
Shepherds	21	110	16	98	$20@$35 and fd.
Shipmates	..	3	..	3	Cur. sea wag.
Saw-mill hands	14	14	14	14	$20@$40 and fd.
Shipsmiths	..	13	..	4	4.
Sign-carriers	..	12	..	10	1@$1 50.
Sailors	..	1	..	1	2@$2 50.
Sluicers	2	14	..	9	1 75@$2 25.
Smelters	3	10	..	6	60@$100 & fd.
Soap-makers	..	4	..	4	30@$40 and fd.
Sole leather cut'rs	..	2	..	1	Ac. to ability.
Substitutes (army)	..	1	..	1	Bonus.
Teamsters	48	676	32	379	$20@$60 and fd.
Teachers	..	3	..	2	40 and found.
Tin-roofers	1	10	1	5	3@$4.
Tailors	..	11	..	4	Per piece.
Tinsmiths	1	85	1	75	$2 50@$4.
Track-layers	..	186	..	156	1 25@$2 & fd.
Trunk-makers	..	1	..	1	2 50@$3.
Turners (wood)	1	24	..	12	3@$4 50.
Type-founders	..	2	..	2	Piece-work.
Type-dressers	..	1	..	..	Piece-work.
Trout-raisers	1	1	..	..	Unkn., priv.
Upholsterers	2	32	1	26	$3@$4.
Undertakers	..	1	..	1	$30.
Vineyard men	6	40	2	25	$30@$40.
Varnishers	..	19	..	13	$2 50@$3 50.
Vicemen	..	1	..	1	$2 50@$3.
Wagon-makers and wheelwrights	26	264	16	127	$3@$4.
Waiters	38	573	33	423	$20@$40 and fd.
Warehouse men	..	40	..	46	$2@$3.
Watch-makers	1	6	..	2	Ac. to ability.
Watchmen	..	11	..	11	$30@$60 and fd.
Weavers	1	20	..	8	Piece-work.
Well-diggers	..	23	..	16	$2 50 ℔ day.
Willow-workers	1	28	..	20	Piece-work.
Wood-engravers	..	1	..	1	Ac. to ability.
Wood-choppers	209	1705	134	1113	Per cord, $1 25@$2 25; per mo., $30@$60 and fd.
Wool-sorters, (graders)	9	22	4	9	$2@$2 50.
Wire-rope makers	..	1	..	..	Ac. to ability.
Whip-makers	..	1	..	1	$2.
Whitewashers	..	5	..	2	$2@$2 50.
Woolen spinners & woolen-mill hands	1	9	..	5	Ac. to ability.
Woolen dressers	..	1	..	1	Ac. to ability.

During the year ending June 30, 1871, the number employed, according to nationality, is as follows: Americans, 313; Austrians, 4; Belgians, 4; Danes, 23; English, 185; French, 37; Germans, 279; Irish, 663; Italians, 8; Netherlanders, 7; Norwegians, 15; Poles, 1; Portuguese, 2; Russians, 5; Scotch, 29; Swedes, 23; Swiss, 13; Spanish, 2; various and unknown, 107. Total, 1,716.

During the same year the women employed are as follows: American, 324; Irish, 1,646; German, 40; various, 125. Total, 2,155. Total for the three last years, 3,872.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Coming Anniversary—Order of Exercises.

The programme of exercises for the twenty-sixth anniversary of the New-York State Teachers' Association was fully completed in this City, yesterday, as follows:

The Association will meet at Lockport on the 25th inst., and continue its sessions until the 27th. The following will be the order of exercises:

Tuesday, July 25.—Morning Session 11 o'clock.—Business meeting of the officers and Committee of Arrangements. Afternoon Session, 3 o'clock.—Organization. Address of welcome, by Rev. Dr. W. C. Wisner. President Steele's Inaugural Address. Report of Standing Committee on the Condition of Education. Committee—E. Danforth, A. M., Department Superintendent Public Instruction; D. J. Pratt, A. M., Assistant Secretary Regents; E. A. Strong, Professor Natural Science, Oswego. Discussion of the report. Miscellaneous business. Evening Session, 7½ o'clock.—Paper on "Hints in Teaching," by Miss Flora G. Parsons, Teacher of Methods, Rochester Public Schools. Lecture by D. R. Ford, A. M., Professor Mathematics and Chemistry, Female College, Elmira. Subject—"Around the Globe in 1870." Announcement of Standing Committees. Miscellaneous business.

Wednesday, July 26.—Morning Session, 9 o'clock.—Report of the Standing Committee on Improved Methods in Education. Committee—James H. Hoose, A. M., President Normal Schools; S. A. Ellis, Superintendent Schools, Rochester; G. L. Farnham, Superintendent Schools, Binghamton. Discussion of the Report. 10 o'clock.—Paper on "Compulsory Education," by Prof. Sam. G. Love, Superintendent Schools, Jamestown. Discussion. Essay on "Grammar," by G. S. Halsey, A. M., Canandaigua. Paper by N. T. Clarke, Ph. D., Principal Canandaigua Academy, on "What Shall I Study?" Paper on "Arithmetical Generalization, by Alexander J. Robb, A. M., Principal of Waterford Academy. Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.—"Methods of Education," a paper, by Wm. C. Bowen, A. M., Principal of Skaneateles Academy. Paper on "The Use of Text-Books," by Walter A. Brownell, A. M., Principal of Fairfield Seminary. Paper by J. W. Barker, A. M., Buffalo: "School Economy." Discussion. "The Successful Teacher," a paper, by M. M. Baldwin, A. M., Principal of Groton Academy. Lecture on "Physical Science in Elementary Instruction," by Henry A. Balcom, A. M., Principal of Corning Free Academy. "Educational Tests," a paper, by Oliver Morehouse, A. M., Principal of Albion Academy. Paper on "The Teachings of the Franco-Prussian War," by John W. Bulkley, A. M., Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn. Evening Session.—A Poem, "Women's Rights," by Miss R. E. Cleveland, Muncy, Penn. Lecture on "The Glacial Epoch," by John W. Armstrong, D. D., President Fredonia Normal and Training School.

Thursday, July 27.—Morning Session, 9 o'clock.—Paper by C. M. Hutchins, A. M., Principal Union School, Palmyra, "Teaching of Language; Lecture, "Mood Language," by D. H. Cruttenden, A. M., New-York; Paper, by T. B. Stowell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, Normal School, Cortland; Paper, by Prof. J. C. Morris, Horse Heads, "How to Use the Body;" On "The Monitorial System in the English Schools," by Alonzo Flack, A. M., Principal of the Hudson River Institute, Claverack; Lecture, by S. A. Lattimore, A. M., Chemical Professor, Rochester University, "The Education of the Perceptive Faculties. Lecture, by John H. French, LL.D., Secretary Vermont Board of Education—"The Study of Natural History in Common Schools." Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.—Paper, by W. S. Smythe, A. M., Principal Oneida Conference Seminary—"Duties of Citizens to the State Should be Made a Special Study in our Schools." Paper, by J. Tenney, Superintendent of Schools, Oswego—"The Bible a Book to be Taught in School." Reports of Committee on Necrology—N. T. Clarke, Ontario County; James Beattie, Rensselaer County; Dan. W. Fish, Kings County; Miss H. L. D. Potter, Oneida; Mrs. Martha Tayler, Albany, Committee. Annual reports of officers of the Association. Election of officers for 1871-2. Report of Committee on place of next meeting. Unfinished business. Evening Session.—Lecture, by Joseph Alden, LL.D., President of the Normal and Training School, Albany—"True Spirit of the Teacher's Work." Select Reading.—O. H. [illegible], Esq., Educational Review, St. Louis, and Wm. M. Jelliffe, Esq., Principal Public School No. 21, Brooklyn. Report of Committee on Resolutions. Volunteer Addresses. Sociable. The head-quarters of the Association will be at the Judson House. Teachers will register their names on their arrival at Lockport. Teachers will be accommodated at the hotels at reduced rates. Ladies will be entertained by the citizens of Lockport. Music will be provided by the Local Committee. Negotiations are in progress for reduced fare on the railroads.

J. DORMAN STEELE, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Cor. Sec'y.

As the Public schools of this City will be closed on the 21st inst., a large number of the teachers and some of the higher officers, side the Board of Public Instruction, are preparing to attend the Convention.

[Advertisement.]

For a while there was a determined crusade among reformers against the modern hat, which was pronounced unsightly and uncomfortable, as well as inconvenient. That crusade, however, ceased the instant Knox made his debut as the hatter of the period, and has not been renewed since. Knox, in fact, has deprived of its objectionable features the ungainly hat which was in fashion when he came on the scene, and has succeeded in reconciling the fault-finders to its continuance with the Knox modifications and improvements. It is, therefore, no longer the hat of the past that is now in use, but the Knox Hat, and that is really the Hat of the period, and will always be the fashionable head gear while Knox continues to be its architect and builder.

NEWSPAPER PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 15	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	July 15	New-York	Bremen.
FOR HAVANA, ETC.			
Ocean Queen	July 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Peri	July 15	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at General Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 11½ A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M.... For Kingston, Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M.... For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Peri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

	A. M.	P. M.
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:05, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport		5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. Le Franco and 2 children, M. H. Williams, J. W. Breen, T. H. Stevens, J. S. Graves, J. O. Norton, Priscilla Mirault, Mrs. E. A. Wright, Mrs. M. McQueen and 2 children, S. Vantenlieth, S. Casper, J. F. Bogia, Isaac Kelton, Hetty Sabatti, Mr. Flanders, Mrs. Flanders, Peter Kahn, A. Morehouse, R. Atwood, M. Rankin, H. A. Norton, Mary Sabatti.

July 14—*In steam-ship Erin, from London.*—Baron A. de Garet, M. H. Chatier, Mme. C. Chatier, W. Thompson, A. Pretor, Mr. Beard, J. E. Carter, J. McDonald, F. Fuller, Miss Cora Fuller, Mrs. Bull and infant.

July 14—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Bost, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, family and nurse, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Danger, Miss Danger, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Rankine, James Rankine, Mr. Glen, Mrs. Miller and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:41 | Sun sets.....7:30 | Moon rises..[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:12 | Gov. Island..7:01 | Hell Gate..8:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Sidonian, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Britannia, (Br.,) McClellan, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Charles Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Vulcan, Willcox, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Stamford, Lingham, Hartford, Washington & Co.

Ships N. Boynton, Palmer, London, Snow & Burgess; Louisa, (Br.,) Glover, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Mosher, (Br.,) Mosher, Quebec, E. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Firdar, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Rostock, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sunshine, Richmond, Lubeck, W. Nelson, Jr.; Albina, [illegible], Havre, Theo. Dunham's Nephew; Eureka, Halloway, Gibraltar, for orders, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ida, Overton, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hannibal, Norton, Gibraltar for orders, Goodspeed & White.

Brigs Luiza, (Br.,) [illegible], Bridgewater, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Riverside, (Br.,) Kays, Dublin, D. Bingham; Rachele, (Ital.,) [illegible], Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chas. A. Heard, (Dan.,) Newell, Sidney, C. B., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Mariposa, Staples, Portland, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Ernest & Marie, (Haytian,) German, Port-au-Prince, C. A. Van Bokkelin; Ebenezer, (Br.,) Lewis, Nassau, N. P., F. T. Montell & Bartow; Breeze, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Staples & Co.; Lillian M. Warren, Hancks, Bucksport, B. J. Wenberg; Mary A. Witham, Kelly, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.; Mary Mankin, Hutchinson, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Old Chad, McClintock, Waldoboro, B. J. Wenberg; Virginia, Small, Newburyport.

Canal-boat J. Platt, Livingston, Oswego.

Barge Mexico, Wright, Bridgeport and New-Haven, J. A. Coddington.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Vandalia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg June 29, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 6, lat. 47 32, lon. 34 38, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 10th, lat. 43 35, lon. 51 30, passed a National steamer bound W.; 11th, lat. 42 20, lon. 53 07, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 07, lon. 57 15, passed bark Sea, (Br.,) bound E.; 12th, lat. 40 38, lon. 63 57, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London June 24, and Havre 28th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow July 1, via Moville 2d, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly winds during the greater part of the voyage, with fogs in the latter part; July 10, no lat., &c., signalized ship Trident, (Br.,) bound E.; 11th, lat. 43 30, lon. 58 56, spoke ship Pride of the Ocean, from London for New-York, 45 ds. out; 12th, lat. 42 21, lon. 66 11, passed bark Kate Birrell, bound E.; 13th, 80 miles E. from Nantucket, passed steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, 25 miles E. from Nantucket, passed steam-ship Dacian, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston July 6, and Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Edward Hyman, (of New-Orleans,) Brooks, Genoa May 13, with marble and rags to J. E. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar June 3; came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Erna, (N. G.,) Schutte, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather with much fog, and was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Unanima, (of St. John, N. B.,) Minto, Shields April 20, via Lough Foyle 49 ds., with old rails to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, Seville, via Cadiz, 48 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to J. Bensusan, Jr.—vessel to M. Goodkind & Co. June 23, lat 43 22, lon. 35 28, passed schr. Lady Darling, bound E.; July 3, lat. 40 58, lon. 57, passed three large steamers bound E.

Bark Cardenas, Sundburg, 12 ds. from Havana, with sugar and tobacco to Youngs & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light winds and calms; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Scottish Bride, [illegible], of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 600 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had S. W. winds and thick fog most of the passage. Sld. in co. with bark William Van Name, for New-York.

Brig Florence, Dixon, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Smith, of and from Bermuda July 3, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Middleton & Co. Has had light northerly winds the entire passage. Left in port brig Excelsior, for New-York, to sail July 8.

Brig Bismarck, (of Halifax,) McCully, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with [illegible] tons coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Robin, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Douglass, 14 ds from Cardenas via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with molasses to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had fine weather and was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Vesi, (Norw.,) Gjertsen, 14 ds. from St. Jago, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather, with variable winds.

Brig R. S. Hassell, (of Belfast,) Clifford, 12 ds. from Cardenas, with molasses to order—vessel to Welsh, Field & Way. Had very light winds entire passage.

Brig Peter Roberts, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hunter, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with 275 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Sloo, (Aust.,) Radiolovich, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Sloocovich & Co.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, New-Haven.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Providence.

Brig H. Means, Heald, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Irene, (of Machias,) Colbeth, Two Rivers, N. S., 20 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Penobscot, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. P. Adams, (of Boston,) Talbot, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Franconia, (of Ellsworth,) Jarvis, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew—vessel to master.

Schr. M. Sewall, (of Portsmouth,) Frisbee, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Jr., & Co.

Schr. Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Gale, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to P. Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. P. Hall, Chipman, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co. Is bound to Newark.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Robert Smith, [illegible], Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankfort, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Sunbeam, McQueen, Branford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Hall, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Harbinger, White, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ben Bolt, Drake, of and from St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alvarado, Merritt, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Elisa, Harris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Eliza S. [illegible], Ward, Calais 11 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Brown, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mount Hope, Allen, Rockland, with lime to Camden & [illegible].

Schr. Amelia, Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. P. King, [illegible], Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, [illegible], Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Magee, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. H. [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Godfrey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sea Breeze, [illegible], Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Ellicott, New-Haven, for Providence.

Schr. Charles Gaynor, Hawley, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary [illegible], Brightman, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Commodore Kearny, Philbrook, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Coral, Kane, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. John Mettler, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Forest City, Davis, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Hesperus, Connelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Drew, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Breadfield, Marshall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Favorite, Givens, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Wm. P. Ames, Ryder, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Northern Light, Carpenter, New-Haven.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. H. [illegible], Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Sandwich.

Schr. Belle, Sturges, Lanesville.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, New-Haven.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, E. S. E.

Below.

Ship Burmah, (of Glasgow,) Churchill, Newcastle May 22, with mdse. to order.

Bark Orion, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Smith, Newport, Eng., May 30, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; barks Polly Lewis, from Singapore; Paul Licata and Starlight, from Baltimore; Tidal Wave, from do.; brigs Bogota, from Africa; Albion, from Liverpool; Valencia, from Baltimore; schrs. Pomona, from San Domingo; American Bird, from New-Orleans; Ann & Susan, from Mobile; C. E. Page, Satilla River.

BOSTON, July 14.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Sailed steam-ship Falcon and schr. G. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Arr. ship [illegible] Castle, from Sydney.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—Cld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 14—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Joseph Baxter and Ann S. Brown, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Anna Mirick and Emeline Haight, from Provincetown, for do.; Adeline T. Cohn, from Hingham, for do.; Iris, (Br.,) from Buctouch, N. B., for New-Haven for orders; Sea King, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Providence; William H. Rowe, from Boston, for do.

Sld. schrs. Amelia, Ida A. Jane, Flora King, Romp and A. S. Emery.

Wind—Easterly, light and foggy.

Foreign Ports.

Glace Bay, C. B., June 1.—In port, barks [illegible], for Boston, ldg.; Mary, for New-York, in 5 ds.; brig T. H. Haviland, for do., in 2 ds.; bark Gazelle, do., hence, just arrived.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

London, July 14.—The Cunard steam-ship China, from New-York July 5, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

The Anchor line steam-ship Dacian, Capt. Young, from New-York June [illegible], touched at Moville this morning, and proceeded for Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
JUST RECEIVED,
OPERA GLASSES, TOURISTS' GLASSES,
IN ALUMINUM.
GLASSES FOR RACING AND YACHTING.

THE CRYPTOCHYLON
(OR CONGEALED WOOD)
ICE PITCHERS,
(SILVER-PLATED.)
A NEW INVENTION, LIGHT, PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE. A SMALL SIZE PARTICULARLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.
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STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
UTICA, N. Y., AND NO. 42 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
CAPITAL EMPLOYED........$330,000
STEAM-ENGINES OF ALL KINDS FROM 4 TO 300 HORSE-POWER,
BOILERS OF THE VARIOUS STYLES,
CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS WITH SCREW OR LEVER SETS.
HEAVY OR LIGHT SHAFTING AND PULLIES, ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
We are now receiving at our New-York house, direct from our factory, the largest assortment of engines and machinery ever offered in this market.
Parties have the same advantages at our New-York house as at our factory.
DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE AGENT'S COMMISSIONS.
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A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT LOWEST PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
Under Fifth-Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.